PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT

ous Raynolds is General Agent for the Reflec-

Table?

[Concluded from our last.]

prove conclusively, that if we are correct in constitute a church of Christ; and consechurches, we can invite none but members lowship no one who denies any one of these; of these churches to this ordinance; but lest since she must deem such an one fundamenthis should be thought to partake too much tally unsound in the faith. of the argumentum ad hominem, we proceed

II. WHAT ARE THE SCRIPTURAL QUALIFI-CATIONS REQUISITE TO MEMBERSHIP IN THE much more important, as internal belief and

sion, to discuss this inquiry in the fundamental manner which its importance demands, out, make void the work of the Spirit, cause and we can only glance at the main points them to regard repentance and faith as the

The first of these, though vital in its character, is so universally admitted to be indispensable, by all evangelical Christians, that gether, for we are not agreed. Since they we omit, for brevity's sake, its discussion, thus deny the guilt that condemns them, the

freedom from any serious error in doctrinal they begin the separation, by departing from belief. In discussing this position, we as- the plain truths of God; and on their heads sume, as self-evident, that whatever is a rests the guilt of rending 'the body of Christ.' scriptural cause for excluding a man from The difference is far more fundamental in should not be received within its pale. itigtory ordinance of the visible church.

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The necessity of this requisite for membership we infer, first, from the fact that the submission to the ordinance of baptism. A church is to be the repository and defender discussion which has already far exceeded of sound doctrine. The spostle declares it its assigned limits must not be protracted by to be 'the pillar and ground of the truth.' So, also, he exhorts the Colossians, 'as ye have therefore received the Lord, so walk in him; rooted and built up in him, and stablished in the faith as ye have been taught.' It is here, and here alone, that the word of life is to be held forth. It is through her thoughts. agency that the truth is finally to prevail 1. That since it is an undeniable fact, that over every form of error. She is to have the churches, in the days of the apostles, not only 'one Lord' and 'one baptism,' but confessedly required baptism as essential one faith, also. Its members are exhorted one faith, also. Its members are exhorted to membership, unless we can show that we to come in the unity of the faith and of the have a right to dispense with the terms Spirit to the stature of the fulness of Christ.' which Christ has ordained, and thus 'make Thus is the church designed by her great the commandment of God of none effect thead to be the depository of sound doctrine, through our traditions, we cannot receive through our traditions, we cannot receive through our traditions. The convention was respectable for numbers, hibiting religion in the type of awfulness and teachings of the divine word, she is to be tized. the light of the world.' the salt of the earth;' but 'if the light that is in her be commission given us by our Master, in one darkness, how great is that darkness; 'if instance, we may in another. If we may so

Now she can preserve the Christian faith in its purity, only by the soundness of her who have neither been taught, nor made disown individual members in the doctrines of ciples. the gospel. If she receive one who denies these doctrines, she may an innumerable tion, who claim a name as a church at all, number. When, then, she invites to her embrace those who reject any of the great spoil their brethren 'through philosophy and whom they deem unbaptized; since to do it, vain deceit, after the traditions of men, after is to tolerate unsoundness in one of the artithe rudiments of this world, and not after cles of their professed belief. Christ.' By this course, she forfeits her claim to be called 'the church of the living drawn out the argument in reply to the questhe 'mother of harlots and abominations of tion, whom shall we invite to the Lord's tathe earth.' But that soundness in the faith

rusalem it is said, 'They continued stead-invite none but members of churches of the fastly in the apostles' doctrine and fellowship, in breaking of bread, and in prayers.' Thus the apostle speaks of some who 'continue of doctrine which was delivered to them;" in him, it follows, that at their admission to imbibed nothing conflicting with these truths. Whatever opinions they might have held in their confinence of the people of God one in him. May the Lord 'hasten it in his time.' held in their state of impenitency, they had now been brought into subjection to the

A Religious and Jamily Armspaper, one of the great doctrines of the gospel, they to such a person at just such a time? Be- with inquirers is the most difficult part of Old School men under the special influence England from such preaching, and every other learn not to blaspheme. Hence, the apostle
John said of some, 'H any come unto you
and bring not the doctrine, receive him not
into your house, neither bid him God-speed.'

Study, then to be stated, for which you will
fears for the result, but it shows the disposit
and considerable powers of spiritual discrimination.

Study, then to be the wise discret. To those who receive their papers BY CARRIERS, \$2,50 in advance, or \$3,00 after three months.

To those who receive them BY MAIL OR FACKAOK, To those who receive them BY MAIL OR FACKAOK, \$2,00 in advance; thirteen copies sent to one direction, \$12,00 in advance; thirteen copies, \$22,00.

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r own paper grains.

Ications to the proprietors or editors, to secure use the year paid. Postmasters are allowed noney free of expense.

There in New Hampshire are requested to insumunications and make their reinstances to into of the Register. EDMUND WORTH, whose office in Concord the papers, for ill be distributed. that body which is designed to be the great repository and defence for 'the truth as it is in Jesus.' Hence we conclude, that soundness in the faith is essential to membership in the Christian church. If it be asked, to Christian Reflector. what extent must this rule be applied, and how far must men be united before they can rightfully be joined together in a particular church, we answer, (waiving, for brevity's Whom shall we invite to the Lord's sake, a more minute answer, upon which we would otherwise gladly enter), that whatever a church adopts as the articles of her faith, she publishes to the world as being, in her The argument already stated seems to us to view of Scripture teachings, necessary to maintaining our organization as Baptist quently, she can rightfully admit to her fel-

We may be allowed, in this connection, to say, that we deem an error here vastly more important than one in regard to baptism: as soundness in the faith are more valuable We have not time, upon the present occa- than any external ceremonies whatever. If men adopt principles, which, when carried Three things seem to us exercises of a heart at enmity with God, be necessary:
1. Experimental picty and an orderly a righteousness of their own, to deny the eternal purpose of God, in accordance with which he renews and sanctifies the soul, or to overlook that gracious influence by which Christians are 'kept by the mighty power of God through salvation,' we cannot walk to-Lord that bought them, the Spirit that re-Soundness in the faith. By this, we mean news, or the eternal purpose that saves them, church, is an adequate reason why he its nature, than that which relates to the in-

> an extended investigation of this topic. Our members of other professed churches to the communion table. We only throw out, without discussion here, three leading

2. That if we may invert the order of the the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it far change it as to invite the unbaptized to the table of the Lord, we may, by parity of reasoning, do the same in regard to those

3. Since every church, of every denomina make something which they call baptism ion, they cannot consistently invite those

Thus briefly and imperfectly have w which have presented themselves to our is requisite, we argue,

2. From the account of the continued minds, we have been reluctantly compelled perseverance of the members of the first to omit. The conclusion of the whole apchurches in the truth. Of the church of Je-

same faith and practice with ourselves. In conclusion, let us say, it is far from be ing a love of division that prompts the belief and expression of these views. None can they have been taught.' So, also, he praised desire, more sincerely than ourselves, the arsome who obeyed from the heart that form rival of the time when Ephraim shall not or, more appropriately, into which they were That period, we believe, will assuredly delivered, as into a mould which should come. But it cannot ensue by a neglect, shape their entire character. Now, if they continued in the faith,—if, as they had 'received Christ Jesus the Lord, so they walked pattern 'given to us in the mount.' Such a course will inevitably widen the breach i the church they embraced nothing inconsistent with the great doctrines of God's rerealed word. They may not have understood them in all their fulness, for they were know and obey the truth, at the sacrifice of babes in Christ.' But, as babes, they had every thing else, we may hope soon to see

DON'T DESPAIR OF THE MOST HARDENED. cross of Christ, and desired not error, but Make no calculation that any are so strong, the sincere milk of the word, that they may proud, wicked, prejudiced, or unbelieving, grow thereby.' Again, that the gospel cannot subdue them. I ney
3. The unsound in the faith were excluded from the primitive church. Thus when often feel misgivings, and fears, and remorse, Hymeneus and Alexander had made ship- to which God alone is witness. How can wreck of the faith,' had erred concerning you tell that God has not sent you to speak will find, that to deal faithfully yet tenderly bly. The process is commenced by a few

Pastoral Duties.

BY REV. J. A. JAMES.

Do not consider the pulpit as the only sphere of your duty, and preaching as your only work. Earnestly as I have enjoined pastor in the preacher, a fault into which I constant excitement and bustling activity, the more retired and quiet, but scarcely less useful, occupations of the catechizer and pastoral visiter, are in danger of being quite forgotten. Study well the meaning of our only and peculiarly expressive denominational appellative, as ministers, I mean the word PASTOR; strip it of its Latin form, which in part destroys the power of its signification, and look at it in its Saxon dress as SHEPbeautiful, tender, and even tasteful representation of your office in full view. You are going-to shepherd, if I may turn the noun into a verb, the flock, to feed the sheep, and the lambs too. Yes, the lambs. Let them be as they ever are in the eve and heart of every good and wise shepherd, a considerable object of your official care and attention. the modern practice of Bible-classes for youth. Realize in your own experience the here he represents the children of the par-

To pluck the good man's gown, and share his smile.

Be peculiarly attentive to the young men, es- save in Christ our crucified Lord! pecially those who are of the educated class, in the church, when their fathers are removed to the temple above. We have neither right nor reason to complain that our young people go off to the world in all its gayeties and pleasures, if we take no pains to cultivate their minds, form their character, and attach them both to ourselves, and to our system. Take a deep interest in the welfare of the Sunday school, It belongs to you of right Be the friend of your people, and let it be enjoy the superintendence of slaves dren. Avoid all undignified familiarity. lina, will remain with the North. Respect yourself, and teach every one to their work, by allowing their cheerfulness to ject is accomplished. garded; how much is the power of this for Dr. Lacey. The vote was taken viva

check increased, when frivolity is associated voce. It is the first time, I believe, that the and exercises of the spiritual life are in some a fact which I will now relate.

were delivered to Satan, that they might sides, God's Spirit is to do the work, and that your work as a teacher, for which you will of Rev. Joshua L. Wilson. We have no place on the earth where the gospol is proached.

vigilant pastor, as well as the impressive, popular, and useful preacher; for it is the union of both these that constitutes the able minister of the New Covenant

Preach Christ. Our hearers need only examine how we think some, if not most of us, have fallen in preach Christ, to form an idea how far we this age, Amidst the stimulating exercises are evangelical. Shall we glory in the beauof the pulpit and the platform, in this day of retoric—in the force of oratory—in the harsympathize with it. But you, good, generand I thank God that it is so. It shows an anxious
sympathize with it. But you, good, generand I thank God that it is so. It shows an anxious mony of periods-and leave the cross out as ous hearted Congregationalists of New unfashionable! Thus the Cross out as unfashionable! The Cross out as unf Christ-and not in the cross of Christ also? So did not Paul. See! he is going into Greece, the eve of the world-and what did he do? 'I determined not to know any thing among you, but Jesus Christ and him crucified.' He is going to Rome, the imperial city-among sages, generals, poets, legislators, and statesmen. Will he not change his theme? Will he not there talk of the 'Supreme Being-eternal providence -destiny,' &c. ? No. 'I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that lieveth; to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile.' And when he heard that the Resume the good old-fashioned practice of Galatians were about to conceal the cross catechizing the children, and unite with this O what were his feelings! They were about to blot the sun out of the firmament, and what could they have left bu darkness, desolation and death! The cros of Christ is the grand luminary of the gos ish following with reverent yet familiar affec- pel system, from which all its parts derive light, life, and influence. All else is dark ness; and God forbid that we should glory on earth or in heaven, in life or in death

Rev. Robert Newton.

Letter from Professor Stowe.

[The late action of the Southern Methodists and of the

readers look in upon us here in the heart of the pastor is the general superintendent of affairs may be among us. It is stirring all the public religious instruction that is times in the ecclesiastical line just now tion, and that the Sunday school is one de- tion is convoked by the Louisville Convent partment of his duty. Bestow a kind, but tion, which has just broken up, after having not a dictatorial, attention upon the teachers, determined on separating from the Northern in training and fitting them for their work. Methodists, in order that they may quietly felt by them that you are so; not by conviv- bishops! Who before ever heard such ial feasting, idle gossip, or political discus- cause alleged in defence of schism? It is sion, but by watchfulness over their spiritual my opinion that the entire Methodist body in welfare, gentle yet faithful rebuke, tender Maryland, the great majority in Kentucky, sympathy, pastoral visitation, and a deep in- Tennessee and Missouri, and a very considterest in the religious character of their chil- erable portion in Virginia and North Caro-

The Anti-Slavery Convention of Old respect you. Let no man despise you. School Presbyterian ministers and elders as-Without assuming official pomp, or affecting sembled here day before yesterday, to congloom, remember that a bishop, however talent and worth; they adopted a memorial young, must be grave and serious: and pro- to be laid before the Assembly, passed severvided he have these qualities of character, he al resolutions, made arrangements to hold may be as cheerful and pleasant as sincere another convention the day previous to the religion and good temper can make him. meeting of the next General Assembly, and Many young ministers have done themselves expressed their full determination to continirreparable mischief, at their entrance upon ue their movements every year till their ob-

degenerate into facetiousness and levity. Yesterday the General Assembly met and Never forget that they who see you on week was opened with a sermon by Rev. Dr. days, will be gathered round your pulpit on Junkin, the late moderator. On the choice the following Sabbath, and that your de- of a new moderator, a curious and significant meanor and conversation in the former scene presented itself. The most prominent should not hinder, but help them in profiting candidates were Rev. Dr. Krebs of New by your sermons in the latter. Who can York city, and Rev. Dr. Lacey of South ook up with confidence, in reference to Carolina, understood to be a slaveholder their soul's affairs, to the fribble, or the fop? Dr. Krebs had most of the Northern votes, Your youth is with some persons a little and a very few in the Northern line of slavecheck to that veneration and deference, with holding States; but every real Southern vote, which the Christian minister should be re- almost without a single exception, was cast

choice of moderator has been placed on the I would especially enjoin upon you a de- ground of North or South, slaveholding or voted attention to the most interesting class non-slaveholding. Dr. Krebs was elected by in all your charge, I mean those who are a majority of 13. Dr. Lacey was nominated called the anxious inquirers after salvation. by Rev. N. H. Hall, of Kentucky, on the The stricken deer, bleeding in the thicket avowed ground, that it was time the South had inknown, and therefore unobserved, will a moderator. The Assembly has many agitatrequire all your tenderness and skill, first to ing questions to come before it, and there i find them out, and then to heal and comfort evidently a great desire to keep things as them. Make it a business, a real, constant quiet as possible. I have no belief in the business, to find out the individuals that have scripturalness or the usefulness of such large been interested, impressed, and convinced ecclesiastical bodies, with such extensive to them when they solicit an interview, but many of the individual who compose them, draw them out by invitation; have set times the bodies themselves are generally amazing and places to meet them; make them feel ly unconscientious, being for the most part that you have an ear to hear their inquiries under the influence of those who least deafter salvation, and a heart that feels for serve to have influence with religious men. their solicitude, and yearns over them. Like For the great body of Old School Presbyte the Good and Great Shepherd, gather these rians, ministers, elders and members, I have lambs in your arms and carry them in your entire respect and affection; but that there Be very tender in dealing with are still very unscrupulous men among them. them, not to break the bruised reed, nor and that these are not sufficiently restrained quench the smoking flax. The first signs by the more worthy, is painfully evinced by

cases so feeble and delicate, that too rude A notice has been issued by the State's and rough a handling may endanger their attorney to the effect that the Supreme Court existence. I have been astonished and of Ohio will be applied to for a writ of que grieved sometimes to be informed, that what warranto against the professors of Lane I intended only as faithfulness, has been mis-taken for harshness, and that where I only dents of the Board of Trustees, for presum wished to guard against self-deception, I ing to hold their offices without being conhave administered discouragement. You nected with the Old School General Assem-

Presbyterians and Congregationalists, it has never changed its doctrines or its ecclesiastical position in the least; and the only hope the plaintiffs can have is, to outrage right and justice by means of a legal quibble. But they will not succeed. The most intelligent and upright Old School men speak of the attempt in terms of decided reprobation; and I do not believe that is a succession of the attempt in terms of decided reprobation; and I do not believe that is a succession of the attempt in terms of decided reprobation; and I do not believe that is a succession of the institution at Meadville. Unitarianism is doing the most good by putting its elements into the malpins of other denominations. He thought they had got near to the end of their expectations of a prayer-meeting in Connecticut. All was dead orthodoxy. Like people, like priest. So it went on till the immortal Edwards was raised up, and then it was twenty years before there was another revival. Then they came once in ten years, and in his early ministry they occurred once in six or eight years. which reigns in the hearts of some of the Old School Presbyterians. Rev. Dr. J. L. Wilson for years has not allowed a man, woman, or child, whatever may be their will stand still over us, and the rain will descend, character, if they belong to a New School and great revivals will bless the East and t church, to partake of the Lord's Supper West, and the country will be safe. where he ministers: but men who own slaves. and buy and sell slaves, and declare their determination thus to do so (as a certain well known minister in his own presbytery did do and say a short time since,) are freely welcome. Compare John 18: 28.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1845.

TERMS-\$2 per year; \$2,50 if not raid within 3month

Boston Anniversaries.

MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

This is a Society of the Orthodox Congregationalists, whose meeting was held at Park Street Church on Tuesday evening. The speeches be-fore it were made by Rev. Samuel Harris, Rev. N. Adams, and Rev. Dr. Beecher, of Cinc It is for the purpose of giving the Recorder's re-port of the admirable address which follows, that we call attention to this anniversary.

Dr. Lyman Beecher next addressed the meetat a meeting in Scotland, 120 years ago, one of said his friend had taken his text, but that on hearing it announced he hoped the sermons were so sued the same track. He concluded however tha sequence was there was a great revival of religion and sermon, though neither of them knew it; but he would imitate the example of the Scotchman,

and he hoped like good results would follow. He offered a resolution to the effect, that the and pastors at the West, would save that country vanted. Ministers for the West should be young be done is apostolic and primitive, and all were not fit for it. They must count the cost. Some

-men who have a constitutional susceptibility or capacity, by which to discern the relations and firing into the main body, till he found himself class. The expense, exclusive of clothing, is from about to be enclosed by the wings, and then he run, and he kept doing after this fashion all his The subject of missions was dwelt upon. The

traband. The hearer wants to see the eye of the preacher. Electricity goes from heart to heart ville, Lowell, &c. The number of ministers at with directness and power, or it will fail of its effect. The world is not willing to draw in the traces of Christ, and you cannot make the church- we have come to the dawn of a brighter day, and traces of thrist, and you cannot make the church seed to the work of Christ without holinoss. A that this purest form of christianity is destined dead, cold formalism, will turn the world into the church, and turn the church out into the world.

The Rev. Mr. Lathrop, of Roston, presented a and then popery with its great drag net will be series of resolutions, to which the speakers were sure to bring in everything that is faise and corrupting.

They were in favor of the diffusion of tracts, in favor of a thor-

The Dr. urged the necessity of doctrinal preaching at the West. Nothing else would do. Especially nothing else would keep a minister's own mind vigorous, and prevent his wearing out prematurely. He adduced an item of his own experience. After preaching a few years he said, I came to a stand, like a vessel between two great waves. I seemed to have gone over pretty much like ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times, I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. I present old the ground and for a few times. all the ground, and for a few times I preached old Mr. Parley dwelt on the utility of tracts. Porsermons. At length one of my people asked me if
I thought it was right for a man who was paid inste distribution of tracts. Our Orthodox friends, for his services, to preach his sermons a second at first, adopted the practice of giving tracts time. I asked him what a minister should do when he had gone over the whole field of theology, and a new class of hearers had come up, why clude the families of all Unitarian, Universalist, should not the sermons which have converted men and Roman catholic ministers, and he had thought once, be equally useful to other minds? I de-clare said the man, I never thought of that before. And I declare, added Dr. B. I never preached old ing tracts to every family where they will receive sermons after that. I satisfied him, but I did'nt them, and I think it would be very useful for us satisfy myself. He proceeded to say, that during his whole ministry he had continued to write new which we can have access to multitudes. his whole ministry he had continued to write new sermons, or re-write old ones, and bring them out new to himself and to others, and if any of his young brothern wished to know how to preserve their energies, and keep from wearing out, they might have the information for nothing. Dr. B. wished for once he could after an oracle, and he would venture to say, that when the atrong, pungest, doctrinal preaching of Baxter and Edwards should be axchanged for moonshine, and moctamed nothing—when such preaching of moonshine, and moctamed nothing—when such preaching comes to be popular and prevalent, then farewell to revivals, and farewell to the breath of heaven, and to all life and vitality in the churches. May God deliver New

state of mind for the interests of Zion. But guard against letting this panic degenerate into croaking,—one man complaining against his neighbor because he is not awake and in duty. If chris-

addressed his remarks to the audience on this o casion, was hardly ever surpassed, even by himself and the immense crowd that listened to his elg quent words, and saw the workings of his strong the meridian of his days. What an illustration of the importance of constant and onward action, for keeping the intellectual powers bright and clastic

This society held its anniversary on Tuesday evening, in the Federal street Church. Praye was offered by the Rev. Mr. Farley, of Brooklyn

Mr. Fairbank took the chair, and announce that the Hon. Judge Story had declined further service as president of the society, and at the siness meeting, Rev. Dr. Dewey, of New York, take the chair.

ed the house at the moment the announcement was made, of which he had heard nothing before The report, a very well written docum

It commenced with an allusion to the increase interest felt in the spread of Unitarian doctrine The Board had done what they could to meet the expectations of the pious and devoted men who twenty years ago, in faith and prayer, had laid the foundations of this society—among whom were mentioned such names as Bancroft, Thayer, Channing, Kirkland, Greenwood, Saltonstall and other Let us imbibe their spirit and copy their example.

all parts of the country, and the question them over the wide fields of the West.

clusion has been, that their means ought to be divitions here, nor lose the opportunity of building up new societies elsewhere. Twenty-seven congrega-tions have been aided, 3 in Maine, 1 in New Hampshire, 1 in Vermont, 14 in Massachusetts

1 in Missouri, and 3 in Illinois.

From 70 to 80,000 copies of the monthly put ications have been circulated, and many of volumes of former years. Several statements were made of the beneficial influence of tracts.

have a constitutional susceptibility
by which to discern the relations and
nd fitness of things. Nothing can
have been patronized by the society. Provision has discernment. One may be a good linguist, or mata-ematician,—everything in such ways that a man ever was, and yet be good for nothing for a min-ever was, and yet be good for nothing for a minister. He knew a man who in an action kept land; from 8 to 12 are expected to join the next

run, and he kept doing after this fashion all his
life. This is the way a great many ministers do,
fire into the main body, and then run. Send us
men at the West then, who have common sense.

Send men of strength and talent. We want
in the west. The increase and prosperity, of the them to come there, not to find good places, but to help us make them. He spoke of the necessity of extemporaneous preaching at the West. Reading sermons there, be they ever so good, is considered. Hereford, Albany, Brooklyn, New York, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukie, St. Louis, Louisville, &c. Also the growth of Truth must be applied large is increasing, and the utility of that service

The Dr. urged the necessity of doctrinal preach-

Mr. Bellows took up this last theoght, and said the prevailing theology, throughout the country, was becoming modified essentially by Unitarian

respect are already so well met.

He also dead upon the importance of the Meadville seminary, from the opportunity it affords of
doing good among what is called the Christian
denomination. They may thus be brought to
adopt Unitarianism in substance, if we can take
there of their theological education. Indeed,

MASSACHUSETTS TEMPERANCE UNION

The annual meeting of this Society was held at the Central church, Winter street, Tuesday eve-ning, the 27th inst. The meeting was opened as usual, with prayer. After which, Dr. Jawarr read give our readers.

This was the first State Society to adopt the tetotal pledge, which was done at its formation, seven years ago; and this doctrine has been maintained uniformly and consistently. The com-mittee congratulate their friends on the advance in Massachusetts has received its death blow, only one county being now disgraced by its continuance. The enforcement of the laws, by the rising indignation of the people against the sellers of strong drink, had been effectual, through rare occurrence. The committee express their regrets that two citizens so distinguished as Messrs. Webster and Choate, both senators, should be found in the unfortunate position of endeavoring to strike down the laws of their own

The committee are or the opinion perance is on the increase in Beston. As the causes of so deplorable a fact, the support the causes of so deplorable a fact, the suppression of the traffic in the country is prominent—bringing the victims of deprayed appetite to Ricean it reside, and of course to be provided for in our prisons and almshouses, at the expense of the city. The absence of objects of attraction, the want of park, the coetly embellishments of the city drunk eries, called saloons, seduce many. Also, the

responsibility attaches to those who keep alive this dwedful custom. What effect can be expected from a caution to a clerk, to avoid the drinking saloons, and the whiskey punch of dissipated young men, coming from the lips of a wealthy merchant whose social parties are supplied with costly wines?

The instrumentalities by which temperance is promoting, are less influential in the city than in the country; public opinion is less companionable; bad habits and bad men more easily conceal themselves; companionable in guilt is ample; thought-killing amusement is constantly accessible; a smeller proportion of influential men are engaged in the cause; in many country towns every meschant and every member of the learned professions, is an active temperance man, while very few sions, is an active temperance man, while very few such are found in the city. Here are at least a thousand establishments for the retail of intericating drinks, daily pouring out their attenue of pollution, and a multitude of wretched mea and women are qualing their destruction, and yet thousands who every flabbath sit under the cound

The report adverte to the establishment of the Standard, as a weekly paper, in addition to the monthly Journal of the society. The circulation of the Journal is about 12,000, and that of the

Deacon Mosas Gaant was called upon, and made some remarks in regard to that portion of the report referring to the city of Boston. The report is true. The city of Boston stands in the way of the reform throughout the world. Our men of inducace are blind. Go into State Street, and who will you see there? The rich distiller, the rich wholesale dealer, and the rich drinker, countenancing the traffic. They will hid you God-speed—they will put their hands in their pockets, but we want seconding else—we want their influence. If they would give us their influence we could revolutionise the city of Boston. But as it is, we have to contend against wealth.

O, if the wealthy men of our city would visit the the westing near or rathomatic visit the house of correction, our fathiomatic cycles schools, our prisons and our houses of wretchedness, they would see what they have dose.

We have a beautiful Exchange building. He was glad such a building had been erected. He subscribed to it, but sold his stock when he found

subscribed to it, but sold his stock when he found that a bar was in one corner. Men go there, not to read the papers, but to raise their spirits with an artificial stimulus. These men, after all, are very benevolent, ready to give for almost every good purpose. But to save men from ruin, from absolute destruction, they will do nothing.

We have had an interesting meeting to day on prison discipline. But friends, what need should we have of such meetings if rum was not sold?

Rum is flowing on; death and destruction are in its train.

its train.

One thing we have to encourage us. Good men are with us.—Heaves is on our side, and we have nothing to fear.

Mr. Serus Srassen gave some history of the

and influence are on our side. He related many prosperous circumstances, but had finally the drunkard's death, and gone into the drunkard's eternity. If our prominent men stand in the way of this reform, they assume great re-sponsibility. Let them speak out upon this subin the way of

10

ject, and a change would soon be manifest.

Mr. Mearon, of Plymouth, said the city of Boston was doing more to enlighten the world than any other city. But what would the children of the great men of Boston say twenty years from fathers were engaged in this accursed trafficsome of them sending it with Bibles, &c., to convert the heathen? He urged the women to engage with more zeal in the cause. A mighty rk was before them-a mighty work before u

Mr. Pigapont made, as usual, an excellent speech, but we have hardly room for a sketch.— He spoke in regard to the influence of our great men. The influence of these men is the great obstacle in our way. In the country, where rum was once sold, now it cannot be had. The work has been done up charmingly. But the people of the city seem to have no interest in the cause. They are, perhaps, at this time, entertaining their friends with poison. The power of wealth, the power of fashion, is leading them on. They dare not give up their wine any more than a fashiona ble lady dare appear in a party with high heeled God may say you are destroying my work, but they will not hearken. Fashion go erns and controls. Men see their sons going down to a hopeless grave, and yet they keep decanter before them-and all because it is fashpable. Will the gentlemen condescend to anwer the question, Men say they have ey have no influence. position which certain men occupy, and I will wield a greater influence than all ministers in the city of Boston. He dwelt at some length upon the force of example, and urged with great power the necessity for re

The Society, on motion of Dr. Jewett, adjourned to mest in general convention, at Wor-

NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

This Society met at the Bowdoin Square Church at ten o'clock A. M., Wednesday. It held a second session, by adjournment, at half-past eight o'clock A. M. on Thursday. The meetings were chiefly occupied in a free, deliberative discus-sion respecting the future course of the Society. lly the duties and salary of the Secretaryship. It was deeply interesting to a large sircle of brethren who have been identified with he Society's operations. Although the discussion ook too wide a range and was too long, to allo a complete report, we shall aim to present a full and correct view of it, with its results.

From the report we learned that but little me than \$1000 had been received during the last year from the churches. No agencies pployed, and the time of the Secretary has bee devoted, in a great degree, to the interests of Newton Theological Institution and Worcester High School. Both these have prospered; the ter has been secured from thre tion, and established on a permanent basis. The have increased the total amount to \$3251.03.

The first part of the meeting, after the report we read, was profitably and most agreeably occupied Rev. Dr. Going. The following resolution was presented by the Rev. ARIAL FIRMER, of Swaney, and followed by a concise, discriminating, and affecting statement of the leading facts in his

Whereas the Rev. Jonathan Geing, D. D., late of Granville College, Ohio, who was for many years an eminent minister in this Commonwealth, and desply interested in all our benevotent associative and successful in promoting its objects, has since our last anniversary, been called up to higher sphere of action and enjoyment, therefore Resolved, That this body are deeply affect

This resolution was seconded, with some pe tinent remarks, by Hon, Isaac Davis, of Wor ester. It was then unanimously adopted.

The Rev. S. B. Swaim presented a resoluti

recognizing the past usefulness of the Society, and expressing gratitude to God, which after

Mr. S. thought that this Society might b Society, with as much propriety as the Northern.
For it had aided in the acquirement of their education men in all parts of the country, and some even in the British Provinces. The President had stated at the opening of the meeting that he was asked, on entering the house, if we were coming here this morning to attend a funeral. Said Mr. S., if such it be, then let this resolution stand as a tribute of affection and remembrance to departed worth. The past usefulness of the Society has been too great to allow us to leave it without some appropriate expression. But he by no means regarded this as the funeral of the Society. He wished that before we thought of its disc we might have a list made out of the persons who had been benefited by it.

The Rev. Mr. Fyre, of Toronto, Canada, read a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That we have occasion for special gratitude to God for the favor which he has shown to this Society, by enabling it to do a great and good service to the churches and the cause of missions.

Mr. F. said that brethren residing in this sec tion could not be aware how much an educated ministry is needed. He referred to the remark of friend concerning another, that he would be a very useful man if he had more lightning in him. This Society might be very useful, if we could put more lightning into it-a greater amount of spirit and energy. He presented an affecting ters in Canada. There were three Associations west of him, with ninety ministers, only two of whom can claim to be educated. Three men who preach have never learned to read, and one who has a very extensive influence does not venture to read in public. Mr. F. remarked that frequently when they obtained a good and well educated nister, as soon as his merits came to be widely known, he was called back to the States, and here settled over some wealthy church. Since he had been in that region, he had known five ministers to be called away to the eastward. Would we give them, and allow them to retain efficient men, they would soon cease to come among us begging money for meeting-houses and kindred objects. Their own churches would become strong and able to take care of themselves.

The Rev. Dr. SHERWOOD, of Alton College, Ill., seconded the resolution, saying he would make a short and a golden speech. He would be one of fifty or a hundred to raise \$5000. He bore testimony to the great usefulness of the Society, and its influence in the South and West.

Interesting remarks were also made by Rev. Mesers. Turnbull and Caldicott. Mr. C. said that more was done for the cause of ministerial education than appears. The churches appropriate for themselves; sustain their own young men; but in his opinion they ought not. It is better to sustain

tion be now commenced.

number of unemployed ministers conveys an impression that money for ministerial education were not peeded. might be more wisely appropriated. If supernu-meraries would leave New England, and go to Canada and the West, the claims of the Society

had led the directors to circumscribe their opera-tions, and to make few efforts for raising money. He also spoke of the necessity of the organizati on account of certain peculiar cases of indigent youth, and the still urgent claims for an educated ministry .- Mr. PORTER remarked again, that it

know what the pastors generally thought on this Remarks followed, a report of which w very point. If there was an impression existing that the Society is not needed, as one of its diand Hall. The resolutions of Mr. Train were rectors, he claimed to know it.

On resuming the discussion the next morning, any personal motives, or by any unkind feelings. He wished to be thought to express the sentiments of many others, both pastors and churches, equite as much as his own. The Northern Baptist Education Society is not the property of the Directors or of the Secretary. It belongs to the Directors or of the Secretary. It belongs to the denomination. The members of that Society had a right to say when its labors should terminate. denomination. The members of that Society had a right to say when its labors should terminate, and how its energies should be directed. The Board and Secretary were appointed merely to carry the design of the members into effect. He had long known and loved the Secretary, and if any of his remarks should bear the aspect of unkindness, he begged all present to understand

that none was intended.

The Education Society had now been in existence thirty-one years, and had done great good. It originated in the necessities of the denomina- Park St. Church, on Wednesday, A. M. Afte tion. The question now is, whether it has not answered the object for which it was created. Rev. D. M. Load. Sailors' homes, and Mari Well educated ministers thirty years ago were ners' churches, it appears, are becoming common scarce. The churches were increasing in num- in the ports of this country, so that wherever the bers and in intelligence, and this Society aided sailor goes he may find some one to show him the suitable young men in their preparation for the ministry. But the times are changed. Ministers found also on ship-board to an increasing extent, suitable young men in their preparation for the way. are abundant. The Northern churches, so many and many instances of great good resulting from supplied, and the weaker churches are furnished record. A new Sailors' Home is being erected with preachers by those excellent institutions, in this city, on the site of the old one, and will

each spare minister, and many of the settled ones comfort and moral improvement of the sailor de-too, were suddenly filled with the spirit of the mand. The ladies of Boston are raising funds apostles, and should go to the perishing ends of the earth to preach Christ, and thereby a demand of naming the rooms they respectively furnish. should be created for ministers within the sphere Mr. SPAULDING, of New York, moved the accep of this Society's operations; could not the demand be met without aid from this Society? Let Mr. Cook, Secretary of the American Tract Sp. us see. Our institutions of learning are pouring out ministers every year, many of whom, and out ministers every year, many of whom, and among them beneficiaries of this Society, can find no place to fix the sole of their foot. Newamong them beneficiaries of this Society, can find no place to fix the sole of their foot. New-ton, Providence, Waterville, New Hampton, and other Northern fountains are annually pouring forth streams, many of which are suffered to run books to the sailor, in order to supplant evil ones. forth streams, many of which are sunered to run
unnoticed whither they will. Moreover, Baptist
principles are spreading so widely and striking
their roots so deeply, that
our numery are made from other evangelical deour numery are made from other evangelical denominations. Our sister sects are training men

The property sailors have been supplied with all
principles are spreading. Young Special with all
own Books to the sailor, in code.

Formerly sailors have been supplied with all
principles are spreading. Young Special with all
principles are spreading to widely and striking
their roots so deeply, that are
our numerical special spec nominations. Our sister sects are training men then formed—a purpose which he never executed for service in our ranks. Who of us has not bap-but which executed him. Good books are neces tized a Pedobaptist clergyman and welcomed him into our field of labor? From all these sources the North is full of ministers, and when sources the North is full of ministers, and when our churches see this, can you make them feel the necessity of giving their money to create

But notwithstanding all this, do not let me, said he, be understood to be against the existence of the Society. No, sir. If its non-existence de-pended upon my single vote, I would not give it; York city, who was devoting himself with an exof the Society. No, sir. If its non-existence deand this leads me to bring forward more particu-larly the object to which I wish seriously to direct your attention. If this Society is to exist

To illustrate the permanent usefulness of books, can it not be conducted with greater efficiency and

Mr. C. presented a small book written by Martin frugality? By examining the Treasurer's Report of the past year, you will perceive that the sums Rev. Dreasness ago.

Rev. Dreasness as 330 years ago.

Rev. Mr. Blacorn, of this city, followed, sustain received from the churches amount to \$1097 71, and the expenses amount to \$902 55. It seems and the expenses amount to \$902 55. from this that 90 per cent, of our income is absorbed in the expenditures. Whoever gives \$1 as they are tested by time. He spoke of our liapays 90 cents for having the other 10 cents taken bility to deception and a heaty judgment in re-

amounting to \$3251,03! Now, sir, what labor is there in collecting this interest, refunded money, and legacies? Could not the treasurer do this and pay it over gratuitously where it should go?

Must it cost \$902,55, to collect and disburse \$202,000. What it cost \$902,000. When the treasurer do the importance of this and kindred societies. It is the control of the same in the world. Every soul is precious, but some are in relations cannot conduct with as much propriety as other students, they do not deserve to be beneficiaries. in a seaman. And it should be remembered that they, like all The circumstances of seamen, it was also ob spective officers. I speak not these things for this the speaker enlarged, showing the dispose myself, sir, but for the

right, meekly but independently.

advertisements and all. The sailor wants emthe number of ministers, and said that the want good books are put into his hands he will read was great in many parts; the last statistical report stated that in the United States there were men in helping or retarding foreign miss 4000 churches destitute of pastors. Churches illustrating and enforcing this consideration

delicate situation, the absence of his early asso-ciates in this enterprise, and the importance of the questions now before us. He wished every they had learnt to obey laws,—they had been sentiment and feeling here cherished might be taught submission. Such an one, from his very sentitions and items never character angular of the second and one, from its very freely expressed. He proceeded to state the obhabits of mind, would more readily submit to ject of the Society—not to supply New England God's laws, and become a converted man. And with pastors, but to benefit—as far as possible to he applied the same principle to parents, as of the supply—the world. The beneficiaries of the So- utmost moment, if they would have their children ciety are in all parts of the world. The Foreign converted to God. Mission used to call for men, and the Society had As a minister of Christ, Mr. R. said he always men in our country. He then referred to the land. He found in such generous sympathics which statistics of last year, and read an extract from other men are not apt to have. This was pecuthe report of the directors instructing the Secre- liarly true of seamen, and when they are converted tary to attend to the interests of the Newton In-

the Society. What is wanted is money. He carnestly urged the ministers to go home and raise it. Rev. Mr. Monry, of Attleboro', thought ministers should take the lead in a special effort for secured. The High School at Worcester had been secured. The High School at Worcester had the Society. He recommended that a subscrip- also received a share in his labors, and he had unon be now commenced.

Rev. L. Portza, of Lowell, made some remarks mitted that the affairs of the Education Society, relative to the indisposition of the churches to sustain the Society, and the cause of it. The required his whole attention. He was ready to

The Rev. Mr. Taars, of Haverhill, then pr

Canada and the West, the channel of the word successfully urged.

Roy. Mr. Tharshra, the Secretary, made a fibe circumstances and facts which

2. Resolved, That the operations of the carries service of any individual as its Secretary.

2. Resolved, That the directors of this Society.

Mr. T. said the Society stood in a false posi tion; it had the responsibility of sustaining New-ton Institution, and the Worcester High School and had credit for only serving beneficiaries. was a question with some whether this Society was one we ought to sustain.

Rev. A. S. Tarin, of Haverhill, desired to

finally adopted. On resuming the discussion the next morning, the Rev. Mr. Porter proceeded to state in full the reasons of his suggestion yesterday. In so doing he did not wish to be thought actuated by any personal motives, or by any unkind feelings.

there will be no more misgivings, but that it w be vigorously sustained.

SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

The anniversary of this Society was held of them as are able to support a pastor, are all the labors of pious captains and sailors are o be opened on the 1st of Oct. It will be such a But suppose this was not the case. Suppose house, as to size and accommodations, as the

course, no Sabbath bell, no bethel. Such mer need books like those of Baxter and Edwards, & God, he said, had placed the seal of his approbation on these books, and he could relate illustration of this by the hour. He gave a mos pansive and untiring benevolence to the good the Catholics, his brethren according to the

gare of! Is this good economy?

Mr. President, you will find that there is an inobjects, and he had queried whether his own inreasing disposition, on the part of our churches, terest in Seamen's Friend Societies had not arise to pay their funds directly to the object for which from a false conception of their importance, but they are collected. In passing circuitously the had become convinced upon a closer inspection that it was not so. Whatever there might be many of their beams. Churches are afraid of per of humbug in other societies, there was none centage. It seems that we have a fund of over here, and he was persuaded that the more we ex-\$20,000. This appears from the fact that one amine the subject the more readily shall we item of receipt is \$1385,12, for interest.—Money adopt the sentiment of the resolution. Christ in refunded by beneficiaries, \$143,20; legacies the choice of his apostles paid special attention \$675. These four items are your whole income, to those whose business was on the sea, and in

\$3251,03? Why, sir, I have been for nine years of peculiar importance, and touch points which director of a Savings Bank that now has over others cannot touch. This point was illustrated \$700,000, and all this money is managed gratuit- by facts, especially the case of a seaman, who ously, except that we pay our able cashier \$900. would not sail on the Sabbath, though arged by I know of no particular labor for a secretary now the owners, and scorned by the crew for his reconnected with our Board. Surely it is not fusal. He subsequently sailed, had a successful necessary to visit and oversee the beneficiaries in our colleges and theological institutions. If they ly all the hands are now masters of vessels Such conduct was peculiarly interesting as seen

the others, are under the inspection of their re- served, are favorable to contemplation. Upon churches, and I hope that tion of the sailor to read-to read every thing he in this discussion the brethren will show a kind can get hold of,—naming one who told him that and Christian spirit, and be ready to do what is on getting a newspaper he read the whole of it, are increasing faster than ministers.

Wery impressive manner. As a farther incentive to effort in this cause, he urged the fact, that

aided in furnishing the supply. He spoke also loved to meet men who had travelled extensively, of the prospective demand for strong and learned and who knew the heart of a stranger in a strange

the degraded in our rities, and drew a moving moves under ground. Yet there were two impicture of the effects hat would follow in Ann portant things which heed to be done, which this Street, if all the sailors who go there were Christians.

1. Nurturing fields churches. Many such

was well illustrated, and the whole address was gospel. Of this we think far too little

dress, full of fact, argument and pathos, correct in language, and would have done honor to an edticular notice of which we are obliged to omit.

MASS, BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The Convention met on Wednesday evening, and closed. The meeting was adjourned by President WILBUR in the chair. Rev. SILAS prayer from Bro. Fyfe, from Canada West. HALL opened the meeting by addressing the throne of grace. Rev. W. H. SHAILER read the Rev. H. Firts, a missionary of the Convention,

through the medium of the Convention. Nor could any report fully represent all the good which the Convention had effected for those churches which it had immediately blessed. It had aided some in obtaining and supporting a pastor, by whose ministry they were built up, which otherwise would have become extinct. The aid afforded was more than pecuniary, it was 184,832. Increase in sales over last year, 87,085. Paid for publications, \$18,908 for colporage at the West, \$5,000; for volume circulation and collaboration. Said an old man, a member of one of New H

sions than the amount received from us. And it is equally impossible to set forth the number of agency of this Convention. In one place ten -another nine-another twelve souls have been won to the Saviour. Said an aged man, with deep emotion, I thank God for the Baptist Conon. To it alone, under God, I owe my hope as a delegation from that Society of heaven.' While we look at these things, who does not feel that this Society is worthy of and

upon all, to induce them to lend their hearty sup-

port to this Convention.

1. The field it measures to collinate in y importance. Not that souls in Massachusetts are of these value than souls in Lapsachusetts are of these value than souls is Lapsachuset or in Africa. Beings every where, who bear the stamp of immortality, are of infinite value. Yet there is a others, owing to the time and station in which Moses. The Jewish nation was small, occupying a small territory, yet exerting a vast influence upon the destinies of the world; hence their apos acy was to be deplored more deeply. For this reason Paul groaned over their fall. God has used some elements to guide and control others, and some portions of the human race have obtained this superiority over others. This was Here is Plymouth Rock. Here are the memen-toes of the Pilorim fathers, and those institutions and approach the multitudes that strengthen toes of the Pilgrim fathers, and those institutions founded in their prayers and self-denials. To leave the work they commenced, would be to destroy the trust committed to us, by Providence, them, Practically, access was had by the Soc and destroy the good which has been effected. ety to all who hold the head. This view presen tions have been commenced which should create anxiety, produce vigilance and activity.

2. Another consideration which should impel

us to action is the prevalence of the spirit of antichurchism. The operations of this spirit of dis- by their visit to New York, was the wise a organization are bold and energetic. Even this tion of colportage, as a means of diffusing evan city has become the head quarters of every here- gelical instruction among these hetrogeneo sy. Men come here annually, not to beautify, and adorn, and establish, but to defile, to divide and has the co-operation of all the evangelical ministers on his field, of whatever name, and havence were to be dreaded. Even among the good, ing their united support goes among the neglect there has been an unwarrantable neglect of the church, in an undue reliance upon popular reform with his burden of truth. Then, the relation of movements to correct those evils which the gos- this work to the uneducated ministry of the West nel alone with its avencies and means was de- and South-West was important. A large part o signed or is able to reach and remove. Hence the ministers of the Cumberland Prestrength has been wasted, and needed energies church, though good and useful men, are engaged have not been employed for the enterprises of the church. Should such schemes succeed, and our religious institutions be destroyed, and in their stead these appliances be substituted, how soon libraries contained before. And so of the Antiwould the disastrous results be obvious, and the Missionary Baptists, with 180 Associations of min good would be heard anxiously asking, 'Where are the old paths?' It is the aim and labor of dice is to be found. They need just such reading this Convention to build up the church, to foster as the Society is furnishing. The Germans, too, and strengthen the weak, to confirm the strug- presented a most important field. While gling. In this way it is bearing to us and to oth- Lutherans have 1400 churches-nearly as many as that gospel which has done so much for us, as the Congregationalists—they have but about about as Christians, as a State, and for our country, and which alone has power to bless us and our nation.

He illustrated the usefulness of German God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetta.' colportage by a fact respecting the hunting up of Rev. Mr. Jennings, of Worcester, seconded a dilapidated Latheran church in the Alleghany this resolution. He alluded to the oneness of the Mountains, and the revival of religion through cause of Christ. The Rev. Mr. Binney well re- labors of a colporteur, resulting in the conversion narked, as about to leave for India, 'The cause of some 50 souls. We go for of Christ is one in this land and on the other side Mr. A., with all our hearts. But the une of the waters : it is all one. I am no more en- lized millions of this generation will not

gaged in it because I go hence, nor are you less reached by ministers. We admire showers; but so because you remain here.' All the departments of Christian benevolence tend mutually to and watered the whole face of the ground.' We the accomplishment of the same results. All are essential. No one could be spared, any more than one color could be spared from the rainbow.

Here a resolution was offered, and ably sus than one color could be spared from the rainbow. The operations of this Convention have been whose remarks we are compelled to defer.

Mr. L. was followed by Rev. Dr. Humphary the persons and efforts of a few devoted men, now gone to their rest. These men. Baldwin and Going, &c. could be traced in all parts of the State, its 'paths drop fatness, and the little hills rejoice to give counsels and aid to those who needed. on every side.' 'Men go out with joy and the But those men worked and toiled with no display, mountains and the hills break forth before them attution, which may properly be called the child of this Society. He said that he had, with their spoke of the influence of converted seamen on like the green spots where the refreshing stream their hands, as the leaves for the healing of the

In conclusion he dwilt briefly upon the second churches have been raised up and confirmed, In conclusion he dwilt briefly upon the second point of the resolutios, viz., that the value of Seamen's Friend Societies had been tested by monwealth. These are lights to shine—nuclei, time. Once a sailor was the last person who would have been selected to become a Christian, ences. Souls have been fed with the bread of the contraction of the but facts had corrected this mistake. This point life-and comforted with the consolations of the such a plea for seamenas it would be well if the we always have enough. But those benefited whole country could hear. Mr. Loan, the Secretary, here read a letter addressed by a son at sea to his mother in this city, been polished for heaven. Many sinners also not by the name of the secretary and addressed by a sail-

an. Other addresses were made, a par-dantly. Look at the men sent abroad—thou them also. Ministers raised up in such are the men to endure hardsh re the men to endure hardships.

Bro. J. was disturbed by an alarm of fire without,

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The thirty-first Anniversary of the American then made a few remarks. He said the report did Tract Society was held on Wednesday evening, not present a full view of all that had been done for Home Missions. Many churches sent their funds directly to the H. M. Society, and not Baron Stow. A brief abstract of the Annual

The aid afforded was more than pecuniary, it was that support and encouragement which are in-tribution, \$500. Nine agents have been em valuable. Said an old man, a member of one of these churches, 'We feel grateful to the Convention for what they have done. We feel that we are cared for, and are better able to help ourselves.'

No report, morover, can set forth the true influence of this Convention's operations upon other departments of Christian benevolence. Some of these feeble churches, which would have disbandthed, but for our aid, have by it been enabled to sustain themselves, and do more for foreign missustain themselves, and do more for foreign missustain themselves, and do more for foreign missus than the amount received from us. And it in colportage in Massa ampshire, and Vermont-

The motion for the acceptance of the Re souls which have been converted through the port was made by the Rev. THERON BALDWIN, Secretary of the Western College Society, and seconded by WILLIAM ROPES, Esq. of Boston.

The Rev. NEHEMIAH ADAMS said, that during the winter, himself and others spent three days in New York, which were days of mingled spiri ual delight and profit. They were impre-Justly demands a liberal support?

Rev. J. M. Olmstrad, of Chelsea, presented officers of the institution they visited. They al seemed to breathe the same spirit, and were per Resolved, That the Massachusetts Baptist State Convention, in the objects which it has accomplished, as in the objects which it purposes still to accomplish, commends itself as eminently entitled to the support of our churches.

He said that unacquainted as he was with the One of the most distinct impression former operations of this body, he would not attempt to detail them. But a glance at the importunate calls for assistance which come to us from the feeble and destitute, evince the necessity of our gelize the masses. He had never understood this operations, and the importance of enlarging them.

There were two considerations he wished to urge point they had looked abroad on the wide land to be possessed. With a large map of the country before them, they had surveyed the desolutions etts are would recommend the study of Mitchell's map of Africa.

of im-knowledge of the geography of benevolence. mortality, are of infinite value. Yet there is a Those who had recently visited Rome, had see relative importance given to some fields of labor in the Vatican a map of a portion of the Italia. by their locality, and connections with other things, just as some men have exerted a vastly ing the same room alone. It ought to be as well

studied here as there.

Who occupy this broad territory? An alm countless number of sects, some evangelical, an many that were not. There were Presbyterians, Old School and New, Congregationalists, Baptists Episcopalians, Reformed Dutch, Methodists, Lu therans, German Reformed, United Brethren, and he knew not how many besides, that might be counted as evangelical; then there were Roman Catholics, Universalists, Infidels, Amists, Review Bruder, Tunkers, Herrites, and many mere, Gertrue of the descendents of the Angle Saxons, of man and English, that embraced error in various whom the people of New England were no un- degrees. All these were striving for the mastery, important portion. Our influence has been most and were jealous of their rivals. In such a state extensively felt throughout the vast West. The wealth, its spirit and labors po Let not our neglect leave room for the foot of the Vatican to be set down among us. We are in danger. Already, in the heart of our State, operation of the incomparably higher interests of Christ's

Another thing with which they were impres

ors, he should undertake to show that it was a Society's editions, the more general great Home and Foreign Missionary Societysending out more preachers, and perhaps more divines.

able preachers, than all the societies in the land. Their sermons were generally short and on single topics; but they were very much to the purpose—which was more than could be said of all preach-

Of the Society's missionaries there were great many of the same family; and the number was often astonishingly great. Of the Edwards es, for example, there were some 30,000 or 40,000, preaching just as ably the very same doctrines as their illustrious name-sake who lived at North-ampton. Then the Baxters were more numerous still, all descending from Richard Baxter of Kid-erminster. Of these there are not less than two or hundred thousand, preaching in a great commission from this Society. The Bunyans too were a very numerous family, and their chief business was to guide Pilgrims from the city of Destruction by the wicket man are the city of success. gate and the cross, to the Celestial City. The father of this family was shut up in Bedford jail, where Churles thought to silence the poisy tinker. But he fell to dreaming, and sent his dreams to the press, much to the disturbance of him of the cloven foot. They haunt him yet. Bunyan's Pilgrim has cost apolvon more battles than there are books to record.

After pursuing this thought in a pleasant at considerable length, Dr. H. remarked that it was not every day you coul did not produce such men as Edwards and Bun

yan, oftener than once a century. These missionaries preach better than their Then it costs nothing to support them when in-A few thousand dollars will send out an army of them, and they need no annual appropriations. They are invulnerable, too, to all sorts of diseases; they are as safe in the Cypress Swamp of Louisiana as on the cool hill-sides of New England. They were very modest too, great many living missionaries, they would put themselves under their direction and do their who did not act for the cause; but he no

bidding.

Who shall silence the Edwardses and Baxters

had introduced many such missionaries as Dr. H. view. alluded to, in a new costume, into various parts of Mr. G. spoke farther on the necessity of effort. the empire, and had thus preached the gospel to and remarked that on Christian ministers a tre gathered around his door to beg for books, to be carried hundreds of miles thence, even to Cochin China. In returning for new supplies, he often found the neanle had an intelligent apprehension of the truth contained in tracts previously given. Thousands in China were eager to read those publications, and they were read by the children and neighbors of those who received them. They

regard everything printed as sacred.

He regarded this as one of the most important cited his admiration. The question did not occur on heathen shores, whether one was a Be another an Episcopalian, and another a Congrega-

ciples of Rome, 8 Bishops and 90 European

priests in China.

He then introduced a Chinese convert, who had the Society's publications in his native land. He is The Chinaman made a brief address, which was South to retire as they have done, was that he 'felt happy in meeting so many farthers, brothers and sisters, and wished to present his Christian salutations. He was happy to see so many come together in Jesus Christ's business. The books published by Christians are like medicine. In China, Siam, Burmah, and India the inhabitants are all sick. Our heavenly Father has sent doctors to administer to them, and some of excellent a speech to be published less than ea-them have got well, &c. He then repeated the er in his own tongue in an impressive will not be satisfied

to say a few words to pastors of his own denomi- ter to await that privilege, than to anticipate it mation, on the question, why a corporation of Christians of different denominations in this Society, was important to them as a means of diffusing what they valued most, not Congregationalism, but the gossel.

operating with his Baptist brother, who had just taken his seat, or deny his people that privilege. He wanted an interest, and he wished his people to have an interest, in what his brethren of the est by contributing to this Society, to furnish books and tracts which they might circulate. he wanted their co-operation, and he was thankwe will give the money. The imprimatur of James Milnor, in widening the door of access, if we get nothing else, is worth all the compromise liar views we are obliged to make. He had no scruples of conscience as to the ne-

He had no acruptes of conscience as to the pe-cessity of adapting books to this end. He might say he was not so weak as that. Take Edwards, by Mr. Kank, who read a latter from R. R. Herfor example, and there had been perhaps 5000 or shel, a converted Jaw, and an extensive travellet 7000 copies issued in 70 years since it was printed, and before it was adopted by this Society.

Now, in eight years this Society have printed some 40,000 copies. Has anything been done to leasen the influence of Edwards by this operation? It may be that some changes have been made The Rev. E. BERCHER followed in an able that were not absolutely necessary, but that is all a matter of detail, and does not affect the principora. Among other things said he, if we must ple. He claimed that in view of the ends to be attained, it was clearly right, and Edwards's influence, and all our territory, to foreign Papiets, let us go and preach the general results.

Such was the fact. But we want this Puritan Other noble speeches were upon the mind of fishy.

Such was the fact. But we want this Puritan Other noble speeches were made by Dr. Bacell and anti-missionary Baptist preachers will take Edwards at the Society's hands; if we can put very effective meeting.

mations are scattered over half a continent. Dr. him in the possession of the masses of the people, H. admired the humble claims of the Society as respected its name. It was a Tract Society. Yet, without asking leave of the Committee or Directdemand for the original editions of the Puritan

POREIGN MISSIONARY MEETING ... I

Meetings were held at Bowdoln Square church, foreign missions. The Hon. H. Lincoln presided. The Rev. Mr. Walcu, of New Jersey, opened the first meeting, by reading the delth Psalm. Prayer was offered by Rev. Banzamer PUTMAM. The Secretary, Mr. PECK, then made a brief statement of the present condition of the missions and of the treasury, accompanied with now shall be done.

The Rev. J. N. GRANGER, of Providence.

one of a company to bid adieu to a beloved mis-sionary; and it was made his duty, on behalf of that company, to give the parting address. The pledge of that hour induced him now to speak; but for that, he would have declined. While he lives, and the missionary lives, he shall feel bound to do what he can to sustain him, and the cause to which he has devoted his life. Union and effort! These words, said Mr. G.

have a meaning they never had before. Whe should we be united in this work? What would union? What but this-that the spirit of missions is the spirit of Christianity? What other better reason as Christians do we ask? What broader ground can we take? We must look at the wants of the world just as they are actually presented. The fact that we are in the church does not take from us our susceptibility to imtom nurselves to think as they think, and feel as they feel, who are on missionary ground. We must enter into their spirit of self-denial and so-licitude. When, some years ago, Dr. Malcom returned from Asia, he heard with a feeling of that those censures were justified. The demand is so clearly and urgently presented, that if we and Doddridges of this Society, or forbid them dieregard it, we shall find the blood of the beathto speak? God forbid that their mouths should be closed! Let them rather be cheered on by heaven and earth, and the land and world be filled with them.

The Hon. Simon Greanler, Professor in and the poor pittance we pay for the spread of Harvard University, seconded the resolution the gospel; showing us what are the convictions with the remark that after an attentive obserof the missionary on the heathen shore. Mr. G. vation of the operations of the Society for also referred to the sailing of three Episcopal twelve years, he was convinced that nothing short of such an agency as this Society contemplates, can meet the wants of the suffering and destitute millions of our countrymen.

The Rev. Mr. Draw, of the Baptist Mission in China, spoke of the harmonious co-operation of perishing heathen. We must not sak irrelevant the missionaries of the various Boards in China. He had acted on the Committee in China, and heart and soul, directly to the object we have in

hundreds of thousands whom he could not person-ally reach. Often had some 50 or 100 Chinese they could bring from their churches ample means, and he would have each man say what he can do, and will do. The way is wide open; the only question is whether our time and our thoughts shall be given to the work.

The resolution was seconded by Rev. J. W. PAREE, and adopted.

read the following resolution

rything printed as sacred.

Resolved, That at the present crisis, the friends of missions, one and all, are called on to act with a in the land; its Catholic character exduring the constancy, harmony, and zeal, in the prosecution of this great work.

On the basis of this resolution, Mr. F. gave a most admirable exposition of the principles on which the Board has always acted, and is bound to act, as affecting its relations to the General Convention, and to all parties composing it. He a common cause. The question of salvation was the one of all-absorbing interest.

Rev. Mr. D. spoke of the developments of Popery in China, and said there were 400,000 details the Constitution, nor transcended the limits of the Constitution and the Constitution are the Constitution and the Constitution are transcended to the Constitution are transcended to the Constitution and the Constitution are transcended to the Constitution are transce its responsibility: that its late decision does not He then introduced a Chinese convert, who had compromise resolution of the last Convention; often found delight in reading and distributing and that the great crime with which the Board the Society's publications in his native land. He is has been gravely charged of settling a hypothetical question is no crime, and the charge an absorbase a disciple of Boodh until three years since. ance of which their right to charge upon the Board any viol

will not be entisfied. Assured, therefore, that in a few days we shall be able to give our readmanner. The scene was an affecting one.

In a few days we shall be able to give the Rev. Dr. Bacon, of New Haves, wished ers the whole, verbatim, we decide the

sm, but the gospel.

He regarded it important, as a symbol and words. As long as he lives he will have his mismanifestation of the body of Christ. He would on no account be deprived of the privilege of coone. He regarded the debt, considering the wealth of the denomination, se extremely small.
It is less than three and a half cents for each member. There were men of property enough Baptist churches were doing in all their missions abroad. Both he and they could have that interliberally, and stop this cry about heavy debts.
Rev. Mr. DEAN, from China, and the Chinese

books and tracts which they might circulate. Wherever there were missionaries, of whatever name, who would circulate these publications, even though they differed from us in some points, he wanted their co-operation, and he was thanktongue. His answers were then interpreted by ful for their aid, and could take pleasure in their labors. If they will give their sanction to these publications, it is what we want. If necessary all the friends of missions present.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE. - While the meeting described above was held, another interesting en-ries of exercises were in progress at the Mt. Ver-non church, Rev. Mr. Kirk's. It was commenced ence for good was immeasurably enhanced.

But the objection is made that the books thus

But the objection is made that the books thus

The prayer Dr. Mattoria Reconstant what w Reconstant was a what w Reconstant remains the manufactor for full strice and extended at the tour full strice at the tour stri Mr. tude of desires there is be abho little in profited do but the spe dusire. but lot bo like

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EVENING MISSIONARY MEETING.

prayer by Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS of Pa. The Rev.

what wilt then have me to do?"

Resolved, That in view of the infinite blessings, which we trust Christianity has brought upon upon the wear of the infinite blessings, which we trust Christianity has brought upon upon the wear of the

Mr. Malcom spoke as follows:—The decreptude of our piety, and the inefficiency of our action, arise chiefly from the indefiniteness of our desires and the preaching of the word. When there is spread before a congregation things to be abhorred or sought, in general terms only, but there is spread before a congression only, but be abhorred or sought, in general terms only, but Second, the trials. They have trials equal to little is either necomplished or understood. We all which they anticipated, or their friends have little is either accomplished or understood. We must have distinct specifications in order to be profited. If we talk in general of being holy, we do but little else than either convey an idea of the speaker's eloquence, or the strength of our desire. We all do generally desire to be holy, the profit of the missionaries of the speaker's eloquence, what this is—it is to be desired. To live in a bamboo hut is not the missionaries trial, for in their deprivations they enjoy life as much as others. Nor is severe demestic affliction peculiar to missionaries; and while their exposures are great, yet personal and the severe demestic affliction peculiar to missionaries; but let us minutely consider what this is—it is to be like God; one of the great characteristics of dangers even make not their trials. Could they God is the continued doing good. The old pagans used to say that the gods needed nothing, they cannot say but they might have been driven and the more we tend to that condition where we back; but when by experience they do read page need nothing, the more are we like the gods. after page, they find no time for regret-strength Christians, however, are in the habit of gathering becomes equal to their day. But it is among the are not like God. What does He gain from any to beathen graves-to know that places, which part or the whole of his creatures? He makes once promised a successful effort for the salvation of the world, have been relinquished, while age, eternally, enrnestly in securing the good of Christian friends held in their hands the means the divine standard; it is our business to do, not to deeply when he sees the heathen going to endless get-to accomplish, not to enjoy; in the future misery. there will be time enough for enjoyment. It is Third, missionaries' work. We had seen to depainfully true that most individuals are afraid of three leaving this city for China; some seem to becoming acquainted with their whole duty; nothing can be more injurious than this fear. Many remembering that a long voyage is before them are afraid of reading anything upon baptism, through fear of being convinced of the errors of Pedo-baptism. Beyond a doubt, should our of men. Many seem to be laboring under the rego-paptism. Beyond a doubt, should our or men. Many seem to be laboring under the prayers that we might be fully taught our duties impression that any one will answer for the heat we can't grow like God without becoming great then; so that in coming grom a man of high talents, we have fallen on one who cannot be benefactors,—it is of no use to try to imitate God spared; but it is to be remembered that it costs while we are selfish.

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ACON

There is a large number of professors who are no more than nominal members of the church, being unwilling to do anything; but if God should decree that we were released from labor, it would be the noxt thing to damning us. They who know best the blessing of active labor for God, go into it the deepest. It is true that there God, go into it the deepest. It is true that there are many difficulties in our way; impediments come from various sources; but we are to do in spite of obstacles. One will talk of the indiscretion of the Board, or the injudicious course of thing, and are the last men to be sent. some missionary; another will hold up what some the god, it oftimes happens that while in the icans, but a religion for us; this is the very act of prayer a crow will descend and bear of the gospel, that it is adapted to all. the offering off, but they pray on, making no re-sistance. It is none of our husiness what be-comes of our offering, if even thrown into the bay, the responsibility belongs to others. God Rev. Mr. Colven wished to explain his por will accept and reward us.

cause of foreign missions. If there be on the he referred to one of the resolutions as begging globe a body of holy, industrious, self-denying that contention might cease. This came too late men, such a body is found in the missionaries of Strife was over, because the cause had been re our Board. We know what they cat and wear, moved; and we were now in the sunshine of and how they live. There are no such missiona- peace. Christians are here to be united, where ries in the East as they, and whatever rumors of there are no real difficulties; now the debt is to idle missionaries may be affoat, they are not to be taken hold of in earnest; requested the chairbe placed to the account of the missionaries of man to read a note cent to him. our denomination. It is unaccountable how a letter, received by the speaker from one of the missionaries, should have contained such intelli- give \$1000 towards liquidating the debt, on congence, as that it had been made to appear by correspondence from this country, he had frequently spoken in disparaging terms of the missionaries. All had heard him repeatedly, but he was in the habit of putting the unaccountables the other, and march straight on.

it he could subscribe, and yet, too, there was reasons of our spiritual declension; a cause ma another aspect of the case; a Southern brother be found in the churches not discharging their might present another exposition, which would be duty to the heathen. We ought to bring the equally correct-both could be right with opposite views, just as the knights viewing a shield not be true to his promise, and learn whether on different sides were right in declaring it to be the difficulty be not in that covetousness which both brass and iron. It was to be borne in mind, idolatry. that there was a split only in one item of Chris- Rev. Mr. KINCAID held in his hand the repe partnership might cease at pleasure; but as Bap- sions. On the list, he finds Ko Chek Thayin se tists we could not be split, -we are one and have down for 100 rupees; this convert holds the high remained one through ages, back through the est appointment of any Karen under the English crusades to John the Baptist. The Baptists Government. There was one man who he alsplit missions from the Baptists; they are organ- time and offered twelve rupees-but this is to There are evils about large bodies,—large Boards are dangerous. New England may take an operation to itself, the South take one to itself, the South take one to itself, the sauming its part of the debt contracted, while partners move on accomplishing vastly more than though one force. It is one of Satan's engines to create anxiety; but as God has entrusted us with the overthrow of Popery, he will not forsake us. No matter then Popery, he will not forsake us. No matter then what comes to create discussion-slavery or antiman who has part in it.

Our debt is comparatively nothing; a million them, but 'six men for Arracan.' paltry fraction of this would settle our affairs! by singing. But better than this, the prayers offered for foreign missions by Staughton, Baldwin and others

Dr. Marcom then presented the following resolu- Bible-to Paul and such like for a missionary spirit. He felt solicitude, on account of the in-Resolved. That the claims of the benighted heathen upon our prayers and liberality ought to be a subject of study with every Christian, in the same spirit that made an apostle enquire, 'Lord, what will then have me to do?'

Mr. Malcom spoke as follows:-The decrepi- are peculiar, but only as Christians who are a 'pe-

neelves, into their families; in this, they severest trials to see hundreds of million creatures. We then must bring ourselves to of carrying them out;-thus, the missionary feels

as much to sustain one of the third or fourth class There is a large number of professors who are as the first. Men whose personal appearance to definite places; men are wanted who can labor at home or abroad, or any where that God appoints, being willing also to do anything. They

who have too much conscience, can do only one one has done, who is in communion with a single they are well off as they are—that God is going to Fourth, in regard to heathen. Some think branch of religious operations; but we are to do save them without lubor. But how can any good in spite of objections. Here, we might Christian think this, when 'he that believeth no learn a lesson of the heathen. In some places they shall be damned; there is no way of salvation will not take life, hence crows, dogs, &c., multi- but the gospel, no other revelation of 'the life. ply almost infinitely. Now, when the idolaters Said one of the Chinese, in reading the gospel have brought their pot of rice and laid it before this is not the religion of the English and Amer-

tion, as many might wish to know how he and We have great encouragement to work in the

Rev. Mr. DUNBAR held in his hand a list of sionaries. All had heard him repeatedly, but could any one say that he had ever by a single individuals—thought that as many more might be individuals—though that as many more might be word cast imputations on their characters? But sustained in the same way. Pledged his church to sustain Bro. Dean, if Baldwin Place would relinin a pile upon one side, and the incurables upon quish him—hoped that such eagerness would be

the other, and march straight on.

He would simply allude to a view very ably and beautifully given in the afternoon by Mr. Rev. Mr. Draw resumed—wished to express one thought. We have been inquiring into the

tian co-operation; as a sect, a denomination, we of the Maulmain Missionary Society-referred to were unsplitable. We united in foreign missions it because many have asked whether the converts just as we might unite in building a railroad; the are disposed to do anything for the cause of miswere a unit before the Board of Missions existed.

It is an absurdity then to talk of our division as a whole pay was only twelve supees per month, body. We can neither split the Baptists, nor and he had a wife and four children; he came one ically a missionary body. There was once a much, you have not thought of it sufficiently;'time when the whole zeal of the denomination 'yes, my mind is made up. Since you have told was barely sufficient to sustain Judson and a few me that many Christians who give in America are others, but now we have grown large, and for poor, I have wept in the night; if they feel fo many reasons a division may be a blessing.

There are evils about large bodies,—large Boards

more ought we to feel.' Ever since then, he has those whom they have never seen, how much what comes to create discussion—slavery or anti-ma-slavery, Odd-Fellowahip, Masonry or Anti-ma-preached that gospel which he proclaimed while sonry, or any other abomination, we as Baptists dying of consumption. He selt ashamed to hear can't be divided. Love keeps us together, and love is unsplitable. Our cause then is one of they were not interested in such things-the last speedy and immense triumph, and happy is the words of Comstock, as he left the ship which was ready to bear away his children, were not for

Baptists receiving an average of \$400 each per A few remarks were now made by the Chinese annum, control in a year \$400,000,000. What a through Rev. Mr. Dean, and the services closed

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE. - On Wednesday,

return to primitive Christianity. He had often Vermont. Remarks were made by Rev. Messre, academies in the Sate, but was found to be un- shall be amply repaid for the labor they have thought, when listening to the clamorous importuThe meeting in the evening was opened with
nities for statements what should arouse them to
rayer by Rev. Mr. Williams of Pa. The Rev.
feeling, O that Christians would ture to the
Messes. Williams, J. M. Graves, and Prof. H. J.
training acquired atsuch institutions, Col. Young,

MEETING OF UNITARIAN MINISTERS.

Few meetings, held in this city during the last comm largely represented. The ministers on entering without previous discipline he was pos that the character which the meeting had assumed, was not exactly favorable to such a discussion as proposed, nor in accordance with the original call; it was thereupon proposed that an djournment should take place, for a half hour, and the meeting be then organized as a strictly clerical meeting. This motion produced considerable disturbance, when it was at last ridiculed into silence by Theodore Parker, by an original story, which, though not exactly applicable to the point in question, carried the sympathies of the audience entirely over to his side, and the motion was withdrawn,
Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Barre, was chosen

chairman of the meeting, and Rev. J. PARKMAN, of Dover, N. H. Secretary. The objects of the meeting was stated by Rev. Mr. STETSON, of Medford, in a very eloquent manner, portrayed the moral enormities of the slave system, the con nection which the people of the North have had with it, and especially the influence which has been exerted by them to uphold it, and protract the day of its final abolition. Hence he argued the right of the clergy of the North to discuss the subject, and the obligation that devolves upo them to set the matter in its true light before the people of their charge, and induce those who go out from them to the places where slavery exists to carry with them such a deep consciousness of the sinfulness of that system, and such a profound regard for the principles of the gospel religion, that slavery may receive no countenance from

A proposition to appoint a Committee to pro pose some resolutions, and present them to the meeting, was opposed by various gentlemen, because the meeting was not called to make any on of the subject of slavery to the public, but for the purpose of a ministerial conference, where the members of the profession could utter themselves freely, as in the various associations to which they severally belong.

The discussion of the subject of slavery cor tinued, and among the principal speakers were Messrs. Hedge, Briggs, Russell and Pierpont. According to the Courier, it was contended and denied, that the clergy, as a body, had not done their duty in relation to the subject; that no one of them could utter his convictions upon it, that slavery had placed its foot upon the neck of Christianity in this country, and dethroned God their consciousness of moral right. The meeting held till half-past 6 o'clock and then adjourned for one hour.

The evening session was restricted to the

clergy. We learn that the first speaker was Mr.

New Gampshire Department.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The subject of education has been too long nethere is beginning to be exhibited a more laudable desire to promote so good a cause. The favorable results of sectional meetings and county associations are becoming manifest. We recollect that at the last State Convention, the sub- from Hopkinton to Meredith village. ject of establishing Normal schools was discussed, and the general opinion appeared to be, Vt., to Lower Gilmanton. that the public feeling was not such as to warrant the experiment. But it now appears, that there has been quite an advance within the last year; as it will be seen, the friends have resolved to establish a Normal school with- vice of Almighty God, on the 8th of May last. common school system receive the amplest support on the part of the community.

We are glad to perceive that efforts are making to establish a Normal school in this county. The deeply interesting; and, notwithstanding the morn-qualifications of teachers in our common schools ing was quite inauspicious, they were attended by This is done, the community will undoubtedly be sermon, which was of a high order, both as being induced to furnish teachers with a more adequate evangelical and learned, was preached by the manner. Normal schools have been long and successfally in operation in Prussia, where the verting and sanctifying the heart. Having illustested, whether their natural qualities, talents, and in what spirit meeting-houses should be and order of intellect are such as to adapt them te the successful discharge of the duties of a cr. now of Stesington, Ct., offered the prayer of school teacher. Here candidates for school dedication; and also preached in the evening. teachers fit themselves for their calling, and serve Quite a number of other ministers were present, as apprentices, as it were, to the handicraft of several of whom took part in the services

put a man to making a watch before he had of the Lord, and crowded with rejoicing converts served a regular apprenticeship, and bestowed the attention and practice of a term of years upon this art under competent masters? The human mind is of ten thousand times more impor-tance and of infinite times more imporman mind is of ten thousand times more impor-tance and of infinitely greater delicacy of mechthat mind, young and inexperienced, upon which but a slight and imperfect impress has as yet but a slight and imperfect impress has as yet been made, to unskilful and inexperienced men,their duties as instructors. We are satisfied that this subject of Normal schools deserves the candid and thorough attention of the community, py results of which will long be seen and felt. and the public mind should be thoroughly im

yet be answered.

Rev. Mr. Dran, from China, felt mingled emotions of gladness and solicitude; he was glad to be permitted to listen to sentiments during the meeting which exhibited an increasing desire to meeting which exhibited an increasing desire to the operations of divine grace in his own nation and first-rate instructer, with a salary of \$1500 per vious years; and, we doubt not, our readers will year, is put in charge of each school. Formerly, derive a large amount of both entertainment and information from these reports. If they do, we

Messes. Williams, J. M. Graves, and Prof. H. J.

Kining acquired at such institutions, Col. Young,
Superintendent of common schools for the State
of New York, remarks as follows:—"That a of New York, remarks as tougues:

teacher of proper capacity, and acquirements, thoroughly educated in a Normal school, can on the promotion of Collegiate Education in the Prof. fresh.

West. The opposers of capital punishment had subston. week, excited so much interest as a meeting of Unitarian elergymen at Ritchie Hall, the object old system of teaching in double that period, is of which was a free, deliberative discussion of fully believed. If it were affirmed, that a metheir duties on the subject of slavery. The chanic who had been carefully instructed in the meeting was designed exclusively for ministers, theoretical and pactical departments of his but by some oversight the doors were open to the trade, could do two as much work, and do public, and the public, being interested, was it twice as well, at one who should assume that found themselves surrounded by good people of the trade by instinct, the affirmation could hardly both sexes, eagerly waiting to hear what should follow. After the discussion had progressed somewhat, it was hinted by one of the speakers in an eminent degree both art and science; who is required to study and understand the different dispositions and prepensities of the children com mitted to his care; to whose culture is confided the embryo blossoms of the mind; who is care fully to watch their daily growth and to aid and accelerate their expansion, so that they may yield rich fruit in beauty and abundance; is it not equally apparent that such a mission cannot be worthily performed without careful preparation?"

AN INQUIRY.

MESSES. EDITORS,-Suppose a member of church should engage in selling rum and other intoxicating liquors, what is the duty of that church relation to such member?

Answen .- As rumselling is considered in al, we suppose such a person as described above labored with, the same as for any other immoral act; and if he persisted, after a proper ourse of reproof and admonition, he should be excluded. No church can be considered as maintaining a healthy discipline over its members, who retains in fellowship a rumseller-a murdere of his fellow-men.

Dr. Johnson has been appointed by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Con vention, as agent to collect funds.

In speaking of the late Convention at ugusta, the Religious Herald says:-Kindly feelings were invariably expressed for our Northern brothren. It was admitted that we had been treated with injustice, that our rights had been nfringed, but no harsh invective was heard, no angry expression uttered. We have begun well, and we trust that our churches will now act, and that henceforth the only strife betwixt North and South will be which shall do most to promote the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, and the salvation of their fellow-men.

The Adventists' Convention, says the Journal, met in Albany, on the 29th of April. There were between sixty and seventy enrolle members. The object of the Convention seem to have been to perfect their organization as religious sect or denomination, and to run, more distinctly, a division line between the main body and certain fanatical spirits among them, wh keep fixing on times, getting new revelations, and from the hearts of men, by making them false to leading away disciples after them. Ordination was conferred upon five of their lecturers, and s confession of faith or a denominational creed was formally adopted, consisting of ten articles.

RATHER SUSPICIOUS .-- A Mr. Buckman, Peabody, of Portamouth, who did little more than Maidstone, in the north part of Vermont, went to glorify Unitarianism, and that among the others his sugar place, and found a man in the camp, Messrs. Chaplain and Bradburn spoke, who are having a beard an inch long. On being discovered not elergymen. From all we hear, we infor that he told Mr. B. that he could not leave the place but a small part of the Unitarian clergy are, on till the snow was gone, (an inch or more having the subject of slavery, followers of the noble fallen the night previous) and to enforce his or Channing. If so, they certainly follow at o re- der, exhibited a brace of pistols and a dirk. He made various inquiries of Mr. B., especially if the murderer of Parker, of Manchester, had been found, and what the people thought about the murder, &c. He explained the cause of his being there, by saying that he had passed counter money and was pursued, but was determined not to be taken. About noon, the snow having n Inc subject of education has been too long ne-glected in this State, and we are right glad that there is beginning to be exhibited a more lands, he might go or stay. He was followed, but eluded his pursuers.

> REMOVALS .- Rev. Samuel Cooke has removed Rev. H. D. Hodge has removed from Jericho

DEDICATION.

The First Baptist Church at Westerly, R. I., dedicated their new house of worship to the serin their own county. We anticipate a more full This church, since their organization, ten or discussion of this subject during our next State twelve years since, have occupied a meeting-house Convention. The editor of the Nashua Gazette in union with the Seventh-Day Baptists, and makes the following very just remarks, upon this others, until now. The house is not only convetopic:- 'No subject deserves the untiling and zeal- nient, and adequate to its chief purposes, but is ous attention of the good and wise in our midst also an ornament to the beautiful and flourishing to a greater degree than that of common schools. village where it is located. In style of architecture The salvation of our institutions depends upon ture and finish, it combines durability, simplicity, their perfection and sustenance. The interests of neatness and elegance. Its cost, including its the whole people as republicans demand, that the site, was not far from \$4000, a very large propor-

and liberal member of that church. The religious services of the occasion were should be raised to a higher standard; and when a very large and intelligent congregation. The support. The object of a Normal school, per- pastor of the church, Rev. E. T. Hiscox, a gradhaps our readers may not be aware, is to furnish uate of Hamilton, New York, from John 17: 17. teachers with a school, where they may fit them. Sanctify them through the scutte that selves for teachers in a thorough and systematic truth.' The prescher's theme was,—the Seripcommon school system has been carried, in many trated this position most forcibly, he proceeded to espects, to a greater degree of perfection than in speak of its practical bearings and lessons, and this country. At these schools the question is among other things, showed for what purpose

school teaching.

In the afternoon of the same day, all but three or four of their slips were rented at auction, for under some regular training before commencing the most important and delicate business within the whole range of employments? Would you and their paster, see that house full of the glery

PARAGO OFFICE TO anism than a watch, and yet you would entrust who accompanied him to this country, will attend other at Exeter, N. H. It is hoped that the men who have a very imperfect knowledge of churches of those States will be largely repre-

pressed with an adequate idea of their advan-RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.—On Wednessay, are yet unanawered; we have 400,000,000 prayers before the throne as a capital, each one of which is equal to the debt; these prayers must yet be answered.

Relicious Conference.—On Wednessay, page with an adequate sides of their agree.

We like the system which has been established were prepared expressly for the effector. We in the State of New York, with regard to Normal schools. A school of this character is continuous were made, and a most affecting account of the specific property of the state of New York, with regard to Normal schools. A school of this character is continuous were made, and a most affecting account of the specific property of th

cost us. A few meetings were held which we have not space to notice. The Mass. Abolition Choose, new Society had an interesting meeting at the Tremont Temple; the N. E. A. S. Society (Garrison's) a very stormy one at the Marlboro' Chapel. The

Summary of News.

The Pittsburgh papers, of the 28th ult., give an account of another destructive fire, on the evening of Tuesday. It broke out about 9 o'clock in the stable of Samuel Young, immediately back of 7th street, extending along Fountain to Washington street, down to Poplar alley, and before it could be subdued, between 70 and 80 dwellings and other houses were consumed. The loss of property will not, we think, exceed \$40,000-perhaps not over \$30,000. It is impossible to tell how many families have been redered homeless—probably 150 to 200. In no part of the city could a fire have occurred by which less property would have been destroyed, or which would have caused more actual dusting tion. The fire was, beyond a doubt, the work of incendiaries.

fire was still raging when the steamer left. The loss is estimated at from one and a half to three million dollars.

At New Lebanon, N. Y., last week, the dwelling-house of Mr. Seed. Batter, and the steamer than the desired in the steamer than the steamer than

At New Lebanon, N. Y., last week, the dwelling-house of Mr. Sandy, Baptist ciergyman, at the Springs, and the Navarino House, owned by Mr. Rich, also his dwelling attached, were consumed by fire. The Navarino House was occupied as a boarding school, by Mr. Hubbard Most of the furniture of the houses was saved, Mr. Rich loses from \$4000 to \$5000, and Mr. Hubbard from \$500 to \$1000.

The Albany Citizen states that there was frost in that city and vicinity on Thuraday night. There was snow in Boston and vicinity at the same time.

The pillory and the whipping-post still form a part of the instruments of punishment in Defaware. William M. Porter was tried and convicted at Newcastle, during the last week, of horse-test and the Newcastle, during the last week, of horse-test and the Newcastle, during the last week, of horse-test and the Newcastle, during the last week, of horse-test and the Newcastle, during the last week, of horse-test lines.

stealing. He was sentenced to receive thirty. sine lashes on the bare back, and to remain in the pillory one hour, which punishment was in-flicted on him on Monday. He is to be sent to New Brunswick on the 3d of June, where he will again be tried for a similar offence.

FOREIGN NEWS.

day night, at 9 1-2 o'clock, in the unparalleled time of only twelve days from Liverpool. The steamship Caledonia arrived at Liverpool,

The steamship Caledonis arrived at Liverpool.

The steamship Caledonis arrived at Liverpool, at midnight, on the 13th inst., after a rapid passage of 12 days, including her stay at Hailfax.

The Great Western sailed from Liverpool on the 17th of May, three days before the Cambria.

On Friday, in parliament, much anxiety was manifested to hear the announcement of the Government plan for the establishment of new Colleges in Ireland, Sir J. Graham's statement was very long, but its leading features may be comprehended within a brief compass. It is proposed to establish three provincial Colleges; one at Cork for the South, one at either Galway or Limerick for the West, and one at either Belfast or the Beptist church, and the Mest., and one at either Belfast or the Beptist church, and the Mest., and one at either Belfast or the Beptist church, and the Mest., and one at either Belfast or the Beptist church, and the Mest., and one at either Belfast or the Beptist church, and the Mest., and one at either Belfast or the Beptist church, and the Mest., and one at either Belfast or the Mest, and one at either Belfast or the Mest, and one at either Belfast or the mest.

termined soon.

and the people were becoming more and more dissatisfied and irritated with the arbitrary and violent system pursued by the government

Cordillers of the Andes. The snow descended in fearful quantities from the Paramo de Ruiz, situated on the western side of the (which plains of Marquita, and 150 to 200 miles west of Bogota) and destroyed a large and populous dis-trict. It is supposed that twelve handred lives have been sacrificed by this fearful calamity.

The Markets.

and \$35. Comes and Coloss.—We noticed sales at \$20, \$22, \$23, \$27, \$35, \$35, \$15, and \$35. Comes and Comes.

55, 815, and 56, 81, 75642,50, and one lot at \$4,50.

Shape.—Sales from \$1,75642,50, and one lot at \$4,50.

Shape.—Sales from \$1,75642,50, and \$1,61.

Shape.—Sales from \$1,75642,50.

Shape.—Sales from \$1,75642,50.

Morning Chronicle.

Morning Chronicle. PANEUIL HALL MARKET,-Retail Prices.

Pareley, per half peck 0 25	@ 0 374
Lettinge, per head	0 0 08
Beans, dried, per peck 0 50.	@ 0.62
Beans, dried, per peck	40 0 OU
Cabhage, per head 0 00	60 0 06
Turning, per peck 0 00	@ 016
Basta, per doz 0 00	@ 010
Carrots, per dos 0.06	@ 0 IO
Callery , per ross 0 00	60 0 00
Cauliflower 0 00	€ 0.00
Radishas 0 03	@ 0.04
Assoracus, per bunch	@ D 18
Whitehart per Ib 0 00	60 0 03
Onious, new, per beach 0 00	60 0 04
PAULE.	m cond-
Cranberries, per bushel 3 50	# 4 00
Dried Apples, per lib 0.04	@ 0.05
Apples, per peck 0 00	40 0 374
Lemons, per dos 0 16	B 0.90
Oranges, ewest, per dotterressessessessesses 0 35	S 5 50
Pears, Iron, per peck 0 00	₩ 0.50
Granes, Malara 0 00	@ 0.25
Sica wherries, per box 0.50	
Gandeberries, per GERTL 8 18	6 B 00

PROVISIONS.-Retail Pro Hame Boston, per ib..... Western, per ib..... Lard, best, per ib..... Western, per keg... Pige' feet, per lb.... American Full Blood .. Prime Saxony Fle.

Marriages.

HAY.

.. 0 95 @ 0 90 .. 0 70 @ 0 75

There was a fire at Quebec, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., which extended over nearly the which of Sr. Roch suburb, loaving a population of 10,000 people without house or home. The fire was still raping when the suburb is the suburb is the suburb is the suburb in the suburb is the su

Deaths.

In this city, Rev. Edward H. Edes, of Kennebunk, Me. 42. Sarah Eliasbeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Rumney, 5. Miss Eliasbeth G., daughter of the late Mr. Robert Somerby, 24. Mr. Ebon Sears, 25. June 2d, Miss Sarah E., only daughter of Jonathan and Susan E. Parker, 16. The Canibria arrived at East Boston, on Sunay right, at 9 1-2 o'clock, in the unparalleled.

In Charlestowe, Miss Almira, daughter of Philip and Nancy Tyler, 20.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Beulsh H., wife of Thos. W. Twitle, 27.
In Westboro', May 22d, very suddenly, Sarah Aap eldest daughter of Rev. A. and L. A. Hardy, 3 years an

to establish three provincial Colleges; one at Cork for the South, one at either Galway or Limerick for the West, and one at either Belfast or Derry (probably the former) for the North. The cost of establishing these Colleges will be about 100,0001, and the annual Government grant for their maintenance is to be 18,0001, being 6,000 for each.

It is still uncertain whether the Roman Catholic Bishops will give in their adhesion to the Government plan for the erection of the three Colleges in Ireland, minus religious instruction. Mr.

O'Connell has declared against the plan.

As if by common consent, the apprehensions of a collision between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the Oregon question, have all but died away, and the natural effect upon the common the college away, and the natural effect upon the cole of the cocasion by Rev. Mr. Chapman, pastor of the chresh, and the college and the natural effect upon the cole of the cocasion by Rev. Mr. Chapman, pastor of the chresh, and the college and the natural effect upon the natural effect upo

States, respecting the Oregon question, have all but died away, and the natural effect upon the Public Securities has been to enhance prices. As yet, however, the advance is comparatively limited—say from 3-8 to 1-2 per cent.

Prince Albert will return the visit of the Emperor of Russia during the summer, and present himself to the Czar in St. Petersburgh. A visit to Belgium, and another to Germany, by the Queen and her Consort, are also said, to be decurred to a solemn and attentive congregation, from Phil I.21.

In East Were, N. H., Widow Hamsh Eston, Sen, 36.

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In East Were, N. H., Widow

consistent with a pure Christianity, she proceeded accordingly until death; and her end was peace. Truly
may it be said of her, she went to her gree in a full age,
leaving the clearest evidence that our loss is her unspeakshe consistent with a pure Christianity, she proceeded accordingly until death; and her end was peace. Truly
may it be said of her, she went to her gree in a full age.

The Queen, it is now finally determined upon, will not visit Ireland this year.

O'Connell is going to put Peel's temper to a severe test, by holding another series of 'monster meetings. 'Tara of the Kings,' sepot sacred to Irish patriotism, will shortly be the seene of a gathering nowise inferior in numbers and pomp to that which revived its ancient glories two years back, when upwards of a million of people assembled to hear the magic of O'Connell's voice; and to give due solemnity to the occasion, now, as then, mass is to be said in the open air previous to the political business of the day.

Accounts from Athens describe the state of that country as anything but satisfactory. A great agitation prevailed in all parts of the kingdom, and the people were becoming more and more

Notices.

The Russians are collecting vest armies for the concuest of the Caucasus, not less, it is said, than 180,000 men. The new commander of these armies is Count Woronzoff. mines is Count Workszon.

The schooner Liffey, at New Orleans, from James Johnston, of Framingham, on the second Tuessky of June, at Johnston, of Framingham, on the second Tuessky of June, at Johnston, of Framingham, on the second Tuessky of June, at Johnston, of Framingham, on the second Tuessky of June Johnston, or Johnston Johnston, or Johnston Control South annual Meeting of the Sarbaru Science. Convarious connected with the Statevidge Expiret. Association will be held at Stuteridge, in the Expirit meeting house, on the second Towelsy in June 1922, at 100 cites; A. M. Three Rivers, May 26. 100 cites; A. M. Doddes, Ja., Sec. Three Rivers, May 20.

IC3—The OLD Colons Magrian S. B. Covenantos will had fit a must meeting with the First Baptist Church in Middle bows!, Rev Siles Helli's, on the second Woodnesday in June name at 10 o'clock A. M. Report and addresses in the forencoin; may and addresses in the forencoin; The says and addresses in the factoroom. The superinteriedists who have not made their returns to the secretary, Mr. J. W. P. Janks, are reguested to do so without clear.

DIT The next Anniversary of the Samears School, Tages and Consecution of the Wordshore and Wachinest Associations will be half with the Beptale church in Military, on the security of Tuesday in June; executes to commence at 9 A. M. The execution of the several choole are heavily requested to forward their reports without delay.

Antilitary, May 10th.

H. D. WALKER, Cor. Sec. PCP—The Balant Componence of Barrow Ministrans will hold its next meeting with brother Larason, of Gloucester, or Tuesday, June 17th, at 9 o'clock J. M. Is will be perceived that the meeting to deferred two arecks W. La MidO. Sec. that the meeting is desired few erects. W. LA.MNON, Sec., II.9—The next Period Questerly Rooting of the Associations of Baryary Missisters our real Starts or Reason Leader to the Control of the Association of the Control of the Association of the Control of the

Warren, May 27.

ED The N. H. Barrist State Convention will hold its next annual session with the Baptist church in Except commencing on Tuesday, the 28th of June, at is close F. M. Jatroductory sermen by Rev. Jacoph Freeman.

The members of the Excentive Board are requested to much at 11 o'dock in the forestone of the same day.

At May 28. Concord, N. H., May 25.

C3— The N. H. Brench of the New rates Raining States and locatey. will had jut next another meeting at Execut, in the section with the meeting of the black meeting at Execut, Market Research, Mr., May.

| Glibbert HORSTAN, May. BUP Howarn Malous tenders very pre-till actions for the colors of the co

him for the present of Willington, Ct., instead of Musical.

Advertisements.

The Practical Question Book. JUST published by the New England Scill Union, A Pracert-cal Quarties Beeck on the varieties duties which we com-te God and to each other; designed as a sequed to the Topical Question Beeck. With hinds and amountain suffering the sec-

Patent Lightning Conductors. An Improvement on Dr King's Pign.

THE subscriber has now hum ten years in the husiness of orecting Confections and specimens of the work may be seen on the Bunker Itial Romateou, the new Library of Has vard University, and to waston parts of the New Ragion State He can give the highest references, both as to the standard state of the sales of the standard parts of the tree Ragion States. He can give she highest references, both as to have been determined the plant of protections, and of his absidity the seasons the work. He is the towester and patentin of the most approach into discontinuous seasons of the most approach in the most seasons of the seasons of t

Saxton & Kelt's List of New Books. THE Happy Transformation; or the History of a London Apprentice; an authentic narrative, with a prefice. By W. H. Pearce, I rod, Since shoth, 32 cents. Parables of Spring; a back for the country, and all who have

ii. By S. R. L. Gaussen; translated by Rev. R. Turnbull. 31 certific in the Celliferniae; and Scorese in the Pacific Ocean. By Thomas, J. Farnham. Part 4, 32 certific. De Rohae. By M. Eugens Ste. 25 cents. Eveny co. Art. By Gouthe, translated by Barned G. Ward. Ivol., Cloth, 75 cents. Ecjatude: to the "Reply" of the Bon. Bornas. Mans. 15 ste. An Inquiry: The Founder of cut Union and Government. By Thadesus Allen. 25 cents. The Young Ladies' Electromary Resider: constaining a section of Resident Lecture. By Anna N. Ressell, with introductory withe and charciers in electricity, anispted to French readers, by William Russell. Ivol. 1200. Cents. 35.

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NEW CARPETINGS. IN THE PART OF THE Rogs.
Chenile Hearth Rugs.
Che

PAINTED PLOOR CLOTHS, cut for rooms, entries, china clorets, ships' cabine, &c. All of the above goods have been carefully selected in heeriber; from the most extensive and calebrated focus An of the smoot extensive and celebrated factories in this country.

Also, just received by the latest arrivals from England, via New York, ten below of very rich firmsseis Floor and bailt Carpett; three bails of Frince blockings, of the newset paintage pair; three bails of Frince book bailt bland for the paintage paintage in the latest paintage of the control of the newset paintage that Weeterd Adelains on the latest three paintages and the Weeterd Adelains on the most three paintages are the above comprises now of the most strenger films and an accordance of goods in the Carpet firms, to be found in any store in this city, and every article will be sold at the very low-out market price, at wholesale or retail.

The subscriber invives all persons in wantef any of the above articles to call and examine for themselves. Goods seek to any part of the city, free of charge.

29—94

GEO. ALEX. BREWER.

HOT AIR FURNACES.

FOR HEATING BUILDINGS.

A SILVER Medal was awarded to these Furnaces at the late Exhibition and Fair in this city. Building and all others The Extabilition and Fair in this city. Builders and all other in wanted the best countroused Furnaces as use, are respectably requested to call at Catapar's, and examine his late improvement in his Patenta Levine Green Furnaces. A very large number of these furnaces are in encoastic operation in the best hillings in this let have been buildings in the level and visionity. The capit demand for them Induces the subscribe to keep an extensive assertment as haid. Reference given when required of their superior qualities, by those who have used all other kinds. That subscription it is leaves of brillings. Furticular attention given to instain churches and other large tuitfaings on an improved plan.

Also, a complete a secretarent of the most imported.

Also, a complete assertment of the most imported COOKING BANGES on hand. Also the much admired TRUJAN PIONEER COOKING STOVE (openher with a full assertment of cooking, and and office stovers and Crates, Ac., at who made and vital, at prices which will account to the cooking of the cooking o Professor Eapy's Patent SMOKE BLOWERS, a service for smoky chimneys, constantly on hand. WATERMAN'S

KITCHEN FURNISHING ROOMS. No. 85 Cornhill, 6 Brattle, and 73 Court St. THOSE on the ere of house keeping with find at this er linkment every thing appetaining to a well-famile kitchen (the foundation of all good house keeping), with a



Christian Review for June.

Receiving Sea Hat of the articles;

I. Life sized Philosophy of Socrates, 1 p. 1993

II. Life of Lord Edon.

IV. Life of Dr. Neutrem. 2 P. Laq.

IV. Life of Dr. Neutrem.

Vi. Moral Relations of Republication.

VI. Royer Williams.

VII. The Ministry for the Tirone.

VIII. Viscolarizations.

IX. Literary Notice.

X. Miscolarizations. IX. Literary Notices.
X. Miscolianeous intelligence.
Price, three dollars per aname, in advance. Published and presses it it Coranill, by William S. Danielli.

Anti-Slavery Reporter.

Anti-Slavery Reporter.

THE American and Froeign anti-Slavery Sections businessed to enlarge the operations and procedure them with vigor. To this cutif, the Executive Committee have sectored the services of the flow. A. Pazzan, state of Rosen, at Scenary of the Society and foliors of the Reporter. The Reporter will be based on the reason and spin such case for the services with a form and only such case for the services of the great principles of the self-slavery tense, the draftice of the great principles of the self-slavery tense, the committee design it to be a register of the most supportant movements and events affecting the cases, both in this country, it will give attention to its snorth section of the country it will give attention to its snorth section of the country it will give attention to its snorth section of the country it will give attention to its snorth section of the country it will give attention to its snorth section of the country it will give attention to its snorth section of the country it will give attention to its snorth section of the country it will give attention to its snorth section of the country it will give attention to its snorth section of the country its section of the country in the country is section of the country of the country in the country of the country is section of the country of the be leaded monthly, out the following terms, was—I copy to each of cents; b.copies, do, 82; 8 copies, do, 83; 14 captes, do, 85; 24 captes, do, 87; 34 captes, do, 87; 34 captes, do, 87; 36 captes, do, 87; and in the same do; 87 % copies, do; 27 % copies, do; 26 % and in the amount proportion for intermediate and states remained and to be in advance, and old communications to be advanced to be in advance, and old communications to be addressed to A. & PHELES, 119 Nowanow St., Now Two.

Individuals whelling the Reporter closed order it, so obver, it copies and the committee earnwelly regions it be friends of freedom in different parts of the country lie make immediate of five ten. In more case the earlier of the committee of five ten. In more case better. The combinities hope for a prompt and copressor are sent as a spine future time—immediate longer or reprompt and copressor reporting to an experience of the control of the control of the committee of the committ prompt and conerous response.

An Appeal for Books.

THE whenther asst respectfully solicits, from the friends in the city, a few of their books, for Georgioum College, Ky. That institution has enver gote beyond its own fitted to sential runk; and though line grant mass of the Bapties there are not fully wake to the duty of affording their young preschers the reason of almost the prescher to the duty of affording their young prescher the reason of almost the prescher the prescher to the prescher the reason of almost the prescher to the prescher An Appeal for Books.

Common School Convention. THE Common School Convention for the State of New Home-shape will hold its third admind nession, common dealers at 16 o'clock A. Mr. Public indirector at 16 o'clock A. Mr. Public indirector may be produced at 16 o'clock A. Mr. Public indirector may be produced for the second second of the second secon

ret, and John Kelley, Esq. of Finder. The last mounter of the Correction was one of greath interaction, and is become districted by the first of the control Boarding at Jamaica Plain. BOATCHING
A YASHIN's can be pleasurably accommodated in Justakes
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Bowdoin Square.

Per No. 122 Bowdoin Square Church to far sale. It is a water wall year, well heated as to heating and entire materials in a specific like hospitatory. It will be said be Persone desirates of preclaman Cali actuary in the statement of the contract of the

Furnishing Goods. 165 N P REMP to addition to his epicated assertions of the MATN AND CAPS, office the opts a good residence of the classes of Fartscheing Groots concessing in part of \$6.4, \$500, \$Lines and Lofe Trivial GLOVES—\$0.000 per 160, \$7.000 per 160, \$

The Samily Circle.

For the Christian Reflector

To the Bereaved.

BY REV. CHARLES W. DENISON A light has faded from your dwelling, A cloud broods o'er your household hearth; A fount is dried, while sparkling, welling By the path ye trod on earth.

A voice is stilled while sweetly gushing Matin song and vesper hymn; Paled is the cheek so fondly blushing,—

The playful form, around ye clinging, Fills its table-sent no more; Its childish sports, like wavelets ringing, Cease their ripples on your shore.

But, bereaved ones! do not mourn it,-Murmur not,—O, praise and pray;
Angels have but come and borne it
From Death's arms to realms of day.

A Word to the Wise.

The following counsel was given in a le ter, by the late Rev. J. Osgood, to his children, on training their offspring for usefulness and happiness. Parents, read carefully. It may apply to you.

I am to give you my advice in respect of a due ordering and governing of children.

1. God has graciously given you one child; be thankful for the mercy, and take comfort in, but do not set too much your heart upon it. Parents have frequently this trial of burying their dear children; it may be your lot as well as others. Resign it to God, and for its eternal salvation

2. If God spare you the life of your child or should bless you with more, let it be your eatest concern to bring them up well in e holy fear of God, with early seriou instructions, good counsels, examples, and

Carry it kind and free to your children that they may be free with you in a dutiful way. Do not keep them at too great a distance by an over austere authority.

4. Take special care you do not spoil them by an under a deal with a large way.

them by an undue and childish indulge and humoring them to their hurt. I take this to be the more common extreme, and the weakness of a great many parents in these times; I wish you may not fall into it. By all means keep up parental authority, and let your children early know that they must both honor and obey you. This will be for their comfort; they will love you the better for it, and they will be more beloved them-selves; for few people can much love an over-humored child, and consequently a peevish, wiful, fractious, saucy child, that is not their own.

5. I would advise you to teach your children good manners—that is, to know their proper place, and to speak and behave to-wards every one with due respect and subasion, according to their age, rank and gree. This point of good is not to be ought lightly of, for it has a great tendency to dutifulness, modesty and virtue; it also procures respect and renders a child amia-ble. But, at the same time, 6. Avoid those higher flights of politeness

and modish airs, in the education of you children, which naturally tend to cherish an blow up their pride. Here, therefore, if I thought it was needful, I would bear my tes-

thought it was needful, I would bear my testimony against sending children, for maners, to the dress and foppery and other temptations of a dancing-school.

7. Discountenance all such things in your children as have a natural tendency to lead away their minds to vanity, or may prove dangerous temptations to them when they are grown up in the world, viz., such as wanton songs and ballads, card-playing, dice, going into loose company, frolics and dancing, &c., but let your whole behaviour towards your children show that you are chiefly concerned for their eternal welfare. Once more,

8. Let there be a sweet harmony betwix you in the method of managing your chil-dren, and let not that matter breed a difference or strife—especially be never so indis-creet as to let a child see that you take its part against your fellow parent.

Life Insurance.

There are few institutions established which rank higher in the scale of real utility to a community than those whose object it is to afford the means of support to the widow The name might have been better a for its object is scarcely conveyed by the use of the word 'Assurance,' when we consider that it is intended simply as a provision for the wants and necessities of a famtly, after the decease of its head and protector. For instance:—A. is in the receipt of \$1200 a year, and has a wife and children dependent upon his labor for their support. If he dies upon his labor for their support. It he use without any sum laid up and accumulate for their maintenance, after they are deprive of that support which results from his fibore they are, of necessity, thrown upon the charities (and how many have felt the cold charities (and how many have felt the cold and chilling charity extended to the reduced widow and orphan) of the community where they have resided in comfort if not in affluence. But A. loves his wife and offspring too well to be regardless of their comfort after his death, and he lays up \$200 each year, to accumulate while he lives, so as to form a fund available after he dies. This were a wise measure if A. could be certain that he would live many years; but alas! were a wise measure II A. could be certain that he would live many years; but alas! how does every day's experience teach us be the tenant of the cold grave! He is therefore induced to invest the \$200 in a life policy; and if he die next month, or later, his widow and children will receive (supposing his age thirty) from the In stances, numerous and authenticated, can be given of such results, and they appeal to parents and heads of families of every grade station and wealth-the merchant, nechanic, the farmer, the clergyman, the lawyer, the laborer—to all they appeal with a force which should be resistless. The science of Life Insurance is suited to men of ence of Life Insurance is suited to men of all circumstances; is well understood and very generally resorted to in Great Britain, but as yet it is but slightly known and its peculiar advantages little understood in the United States. A few offices have been established in the different cities, and are, we learn, doing well. A London Life Insurance Company has opened an office at 62 Wall street, and Mr. J. Leander Starr is the General Agent of the Company for North General Agent of the Company for North America, resident in this city. We refer to America, resident in this city. We refer to his advertisement in another column, and from information given to us by gentlemen-of New York, we are satisfied of the great respectability and wealth of this company, and feel confident that the liberal and advantageous principles which their system incor-porates will insure for them a fair share of business with our local offices.—N. Y. Sun. Mr. E. A. Grattan is the agent of the com

WOMAN'S LOVE.—In the damp and gloomy prison of Perote, says the Philadelphia Ga-zette, where Santa Anna is confined—while former parasites have deserted him, old friends cooled, and those who shouted the loud vivus to his honor when in power, now

The Doctrine of Perjury.

The celebrated Peter Dens, in his Theology, a standard work among the Roman Catholics, and a text book in the Maynooth Catholics, and a text book in the Maynouth College, Ireland, where the young priests are taught divinity, teaches as follows:

'Can a case be given in which it is lawful to break the secrecy of confession? Ans. None can be given; although the life or sallow of evidence prevails. If the editor of the Advocate shall ever be called on to testify in a court of instice in Kentucky, we rather vation of a man, or the destruction of a com-monwealth, would depend thereon. For the pope himself cannot dispense with it; be-cause the secrecy of the seal of confession is cause the secrecy of the seal of confession is more binding than the obligation of an oath, a vow, a natural secret, &c.; and it depends

does not know it; and, if necessary, to con-

firm that by an outh.

'Obj. It is not lawful to lie in any case; but the confessor lies, because he knows the truth; therefore, &c. Ans. The minor proposition is denied: because such a confessor is interrogated as a man, and answers are man; but he does not know this truth as man, though he knows it as God; as St. Thomas

ed whether he knows that by confession? Ans. In this case he ought to answer nothing: so says Steyart with Sylvius. But such an interrogation is to be rejected as impious; or the confessor can say absolutely, not relatively, to the inquiry, (Ego withit scio.) I know nothing; because the word (Ego) I, refers to human knowledge. In like manner, if a confessor should be cited before a court for trial, that he might give a reason for the denial, he ought to contend that in this matter he knows no superior but God.'

We ask the very serious attention of the But, in sober earnest, we call upon an honest public to study attentively what the

does not contain a Protestant representation of the Roman Catholic faith, but a view of Popery taken by one of its most intelligent theologians, and that the book is so much admired among the Papists that it is put into the hands of its young priests as their guide in doctrine and practice. It shows what an honored and standard Roman Catholic author, supposes to be true, orthodox olic author supposes to be true, orthodox Popery. Our readers will say that doctrines such as these are infamous, to the extremity

of infamy.

But it is said that such views are neither But it is said that such views are neither held nor taught by the priests in this country. Let us see. The Catholic Advocate, published here, is conducted by a priest who has, we understand, a pastoral charge in one of the Romish churches in this city. This priest, in a notice of a lecture delivered by one of the Editors of this paper, writes as follows:

follows:

"The Rev. gentleman appeared to regard it as horrible presumption, that the Catholic church considers her priests, in exercising the functions of their ministry, as agents of Christ, the God-man, "as ambassadors of God as ministers of reconciliation." He are God, as ministers of reconciliation. pealed to the solemn secrecy of the confesional, and said that the priest, before court of justice, might deny any knowledge whatever of those things which he had learned under the seal of confession, "on the ground that he knew them not as man, but as God." He evidently sought to create the impression on the minds of his hearers, that the church made Gods out of the priests Now, in all civilized countries, the right of the priest to keep inviolate the secrets confided to him under the solemn seal of the confessional, has been recognized. In this country, the case has been brought before a New York court, and, after discussion, decided in favor of the priest. If Mr. Breck-prieder was theoret prepare he would cided in layor of the priest. If Mr. Breckniridge was theocrat, perhaps he would force out the secret, and break up the confessional; but Mr. Breckniridge is not theocrat, and the priest can lawfully refuse, before a court of justice, to reveal the consoling of the printer. Has the priest moral right to say that he knows nothing about any matter revealed to him under sach solemn and sacred circumstances? He is solemn and sacred circumstances? He is brought before the court in the same char acter as other witnesses, and not as a minis-ter of God; for as a minister of God, the ter of God; for as a minister of God, the court has no right to question him concerning things that were confidentially made known to him only in that capacity; and in the character of an ordinary witness, he actually knows nothing. Civil laws, in some countries, even respect the professional confidential knowledge of the physician and lawyer; and to refuse to respect the confidential knowledge of pastors, is at once to sever the pastor from his flock, and destroy all confidence which the people might be disposed to yield him; and if the confessor could be forced to betray the secrets of conscience, the confessional must evidently be destroyed. The church does not regard her priests as God, but as ministers of God, which is something very different; and casuits, who use the expression to which the preacher refers, if any such have used it, preacher refers, if any such have used it, mean only that the priest knows the secrets of souls, not in his individual or social capacity as man, but in his ministerial capacity, wherein he dispenses the divine institu-tions of Christ, and therefore is holding the place of Christ, the great Pontiff and Bishop

cry 'death to the tyrant!'—there is one attached and faithful friend who still shares his sured us to a law book, which he ascaptivity, and strives, by a thousand little acts of kindness and affection, to soothe his sorrows—that friend is his young wife! What a mystery is woman's love—and what depths of feeling are hidden in the wells of her affection!

Miscellanist.

Micralist and Miscellanist.

Story 'death to the tyrant!'—there is one attached at these positions. He referred us to a law book, which he assured us is of the highest authority, in which we find the following:

'In the common law of evidence, there is not confided to legal counsel must be disclosed, when required for the purposes of justice. Neither penitential confessions, made to the minister, to the members of the parties' own church, nor secrets confided to a Roman Catbolic priest in the course of a Roman Catholic priest in the course of confession, are regarded as privileged communications. — Greenleaf on Evidence, page

In the margin Mr. Greenleaf states that by a court of justice in Kentucky, we rather think that he will find that he is not beyond the reach of the law, and that it will not

treat him as a privileged person.

We beg the reader to refer carefully to the a vow, a natural secret, &c.; and it depends on the positive will of God.

'What then ought a confessor to answer when interrogated respecting any truth which he knows only by sacramental confession? Ans. He ought to answer that he will be a supported by the confession. We understand his reply to be in the affirmative; and his argument to be that he testifies and his argument to be that he testifies. witness, but he actually knows nothing this capacity! Now if a priest, when about to take the oath, declare in open court that though he knows it as God; as St. Thomas Aquinas says, q. ii, art. 1, ad. 3: and this sense properly exists naturally in the very answer; for when he is interrogated or answers in other cases than confession, he is considered as a man. considered as a man.

But what if the confessor is directly asked whether he knows that by sacramental confession? Ans. In this case he ought to convicted thereof in Kentucky, they would convicted thereof in Kentucky, they would convicted thereof in Kentucky.

We ask the very serious attention of the reader to the above extract from Dens. It teaches that a priest may not divulge what is confided to him in the confessional, 'although the life or salvation of a man or even the destruction of a republic should depend thereon,' which as to man is inhuman, and as to the country is the misprision of treason, a crime next to treason itself; it teaches that what a priest hears in confession, 'he does not know as man, though he knows it as God,' which is blasphemy; it teaches that is, he may not only impiously retend to be God, but in his capacity as God may swear to a lie, which is pleonastic perjury and blasphemy conjoined. Inhumanity, treason, blasphemy, lying and perjury as a man, lying and perjury as a God!

Such are the infamous teachings of this Such are the infamous teachings of the Such are the infamous teachings of the Such are the infamous teachings of this of the Roman Catholic priest, in charge of a church here. This is his doctrine of perjury explained and defended by himself, and not the view which his antagonists impute to him. It is Popery, as understood by a Papist. It is Popish morality, as expounded by a clergyman of that order. It is a specimen, we suppose, of the many still say, absolutely, 'I know not,' that is, he may not only impiously pretend to be God, but in his capacity as God may swear to a lie, which is pleonastic perjury and blasphemy conjoined. Inhumanity, treason, blasphemy, lying and perjury as a man, lying and perjury as a God!

Such are the infamous teachings of this Such are the infamous teachings of this one of the best, we fear—but we are willing to think them incapable of the perjury and other crimes which are sanctioned by their church. We hold the principles laid down, above, by Peter Dens and the Catholic Advocate, to be utterly detestable; as to the men who seem to-hold them, we are thankful to God that many of them are amin-like and respectable gentlemen, in spite of their religion.

ble and respectable gentlemen, in spite of their religion.

But it may be urged that this inviolable secrecy is essential to the existence of the confessional—that this secrecy must be ob-served, though the life or salvation of a man or the destruction of the commonwealth should ensue, and that if need be, lying and perjury must be resorted to, in order to protect its secrets. Exactly. We admit it. That is precisely our objection to confession. It draws after it the most revolting and detestable practices. By its fruits we know and reprobate it.—True Catholic.

Never give up!

NEVER GIVE UP! it is wiser and better Always to hope than once to despair; Fling off the load of doubt's cankering fetter, reak the dark spell of tyrannical Never give up! or the burden may sink you Providence kindly has mingled the cup,
And in all trials or troubles bethink you,
The watchword of life must be—Never give ur

NEVER GIVE UP! there are chances and changes Helping the hopeful a hundred to one, And through the chaos high Wisdom arranges Ever success—if you only hope on;
Never give up! for the wisest is boldest,
Knowing that Providence mingles the cup,
And of all maxims the best, as the oldest,
Is the true watchword of NEVER GIVE UP!

NEVER GIVE UP! though the grape-shot may ratt Stand like a rock,-and the storm of the battle Little shall harm you, though doing its worst.

Never give up! if adversity presses,

Providence wisely has mingled the cup,

And the best counsel, in all your distresses, Is the stout watchword of NEVER GIVE UP

Kindness.

The following suggestions were made the Lowell Offering. Their general accept tion would produce a joyful state of things: ' All cannot be greatest, but all can be kind.

'Speak kindly to thy fellow-man, Lest he should die while yet Thy bitter accents wring his heart, And make his pale cheek wet.'

Speak kindly to thy brother man, for he has many cares thou dost not know;—many corrows thine eye hast not seen; and grie may be gnawing at his heart-strings, which ere long will snap them in sunder. O, speak kindly to him! Perhaps a word from thee will kindle the light of joy in his o'er shadowed heart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. Soek kindly to snaowed neart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. Speak kindly to thy brother man, even though sin has marred the spirit's beauty, and turned into discord the once perfect harmony of his being. Harshness can never reclaim him. Kindness will. For far down beneath all the department of the prayity there still income careacts of the ness will. For far down beneath all the de-pravity there still lingers a spark of the spirit's loveliness, that one word from thee may kindle to a flame, which will eventually purify the whole man, and make him what he was designed to be, the true spiritual image of God. Speak kindly, act kindly to all, without asking who it may be. It is enough for thee to know that he belongs to the common brotherhood of man, and needs thy sympathy. Then give it to him freely! —ay, freely as thy Father who is in heaven giveth to thee. giveth to thee.

of souls. Thus far the priest. He denies the statement that the church regards her priests as God, and holds that it deems them only the ministers of God. We give him credit for so much. But he insists that it is lawful for the priest to refuse to reveal in a court of justice what has been confided to him in confession. We are no lawyers, but we distrust the father's law as much as we do his theology. A legal friend, who has read the article quoted from above, called our atten-

look of astonishment and shame, bowed to the honest Quaker, and retared from the crowd, which his turbuance had gathered around him.

Advertisanents.

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charch, Boston.

ETRACTS FROM TASTERONALS TO THE WORK.

From Eav. Houser Claim, D. D.

I am free to say, that I rejoins exceedingly that the Rev. Mr.,

Turnbull has undertaken to translass he insulvable discourses of Dr. Vinet. I may language, that I have set seems rather, are among the way best, in any language, that I have set seem. Dr. Vinet is decidedly the ablest Christian philosopher in Europe, and is, as Dr. Marte D'Aubigué calie him the 'Chalures of Swinctiand.' I have examined several partions of the translation, and do not hesitate to say that it is next-elim.

I have examined several portions of the translation thesitate to say that it is excellent. From REV. TROMAS H. SKINSER, D. D., New York. I have given a sufficient attention to Vinet's discourses a seasy, and the translation of them by the Rev. Mr. Turnbi, to satisfy myself that they are of a very high order of exc suce, and that Mr. T., in publishinghis translation, will con-

cence, and that Mc T., in publishing his translation, will con a seasonable and very important benufit on the church. Fine style is exceedingly pure and lucid, and the translation, so as I have been able to judge, is faithful and elegant.

From Raw William R. Williams, D. D., New York.
With the writings of Prof. Vinet, of Lausanne, I have be somewhat conversant for everal years. There are in his mit and writings many things to remind a reader of John Foust There is the same searching analysis and profound though united to a flowing choquence to which, generally, Fouster and the same searches of the State.

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I have been glad to learn that the Rev. Mr. Turabult, of Boston, has translated, and proposes to publish some of the escape of the state of the version gladed thinker. From the protocol is have read of his version gladed through the case, faithful, and yet applied it, more basis is generally he case, faithful, and yet applied in the state of the version gladed of the version gladed that the case faithful, and yet applied in the state of the version gladed that th

From Rev. Eoward N. Kiur, Boston.
It affords me much gratification to see the writings of Dr.
Vinet in an Baylish sark. Their merits are of the first order;
Vinet in an Baylish sark. Their merits are of the first order;
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Having examined a part of your bound own literature, and the process my conviction of its seneral fieldity. The beauty of your translation will not need my commendation.
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haps no religious writer who is a greater ornament to it.

From M. G. on Flatca, Prof. of Theology at Montauban, in.

Prom. C. on Flatca, Prof. of Theology at Montauban, in.

Dr. Vinet is fond of philosophical subjects, and discusses them in a masterly manner. What would embarcase others, has no difficulty for him. He is naturally profound and infyr, and be can pursus his thoughtseven to the remotest abstractions. He can pursus his thoughtseven to the remotest abstractions. In explication of pure thought, and there displays freely the full force and whole extent of his mind.—Letter to the M. Y. Obserzer. Just published by GOULD, KENDALL & LINCOLN,

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